THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1773.

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ANNUAL REGISTER for 1772.

The Hiſtory of Europe. [xxxiv. 656.]

THE year of which we are now to treat, though it adds but little to the ſplendor of hiſtory, abounds with thoſe materials which form the moſt ſerious and important parts of it. It preſents us with a revolution as unexpected as important, in that general ſyſtem of policy, and arrangement of power and dominion, which had been for ſome ages an object of unremitting attention with moſt of the ſtates of Europe. It ſhews us the ruin of one great and ancient ſtate, and an almoſt unparallelled revolution in the internal government of another. While the ſtateſman may here behold the inefficacy of treaties, guaranties, and ſanctions, the philoſopher, and citizen of the world, will ſhed a tear, on the utter ſubverſion of almoſt all the remaining monuments of public liberty, and tremble for the very few that yet continue.

The preſent violent diſmemberment and partition of Poland, without the pretence of war, or even the colour of right, is to be conſidered as the firſt very great breach in the modern political ſyſtem of Europe. It is not (ſay the politicians of the continent) ſapping by degrees the conſtitution of our great weſtern republic, it is laying the axe at once to the root, in ſuch a manner as threatens the total overthrow of the whole. Such is the condition of mankind, that we are ever in extremes, and when we have carried any one to its greateſt extent of evil or folly, we fly back with equal

violence to its oppoſite. The ſurpriſe of a town, the invaſion of an inſignificant province, or the election of a prince, who had neither abilities to be feared, nor virtues to be loved, would ſome years ago have armed one half of Europe, and called forth all the attention of the other. We now behold the deſtruction of a great kingdom, with the conſequent diſarrangement of power, dominion, and commerce, with as total an indifference and unconcern, as we could read an account of the exterminating one hord of Tartars by another, in the days of Genghizcan or Tamerlane.

The idea of conſidering Europe as a vaſt commonwealth, of the ſeveral parts being diſtinct and ſeparate, though politically and commercially united, of keeping them independent, though unequal in power, and of preventing any one, by any means, from becoming too powerful for the reſt, was great and liberal; and, though the reſult of barbariſm, was founded upon the moſt enlarged principles of the wiſeſt policy. It is owing to this ſyſtem, that this ſmall part of the weſtern world has acquired ſo aſtoniſhing (and otherwiſe unaccountable) a ſuperiority over the reſt of the globe. The fortune and glory of Greece proceeded from a ſimilar ſyſtem of policy, though formed upon a ſmaller ſcale. Both her fortune and glory expired along with the ſyſtem.

Some of the moſt deſert provinces in Aſia have been repeatedly the ſeats of arts, arms, commerce, and literature. Theſe potent and civilized nations have repeatedly periſhed, for want of any union or ſyſtem of policy of this nature. Some Scythian, or other barbarian, has been ſuffered, unnoticed, to ſubdue his neighbouring tribes; each new conqueſt was made an inſtrument to the ſucceeding, until at length become irreſiſtible, he ſwept whole empires, with their arts and ſciences, off the face of the earth. In the ſame manner a banditti, who were afterwards called Romans, were ſuffered to accumulate power, until they had ſubdued the braveſt and fierceſt nations, and became the maſters and deſtroyers of the beſt part of the world. Each ſtate looked on with indifference, or enjoyed a malignant pleaſure at the ruin of its neighbour, without reflecting, that the weapons and power of which he was deprived, would be quickly employed to its own deſtruction.

It will not be denied, that the idea of ſupporting a balance of power has in ſome caſes been carried to an extreme; that by artfully employing it to operate upon the paſſions and jealouſies of mankind, it has been made an engine ſubſervient to the deſigns of intereſted and ambitious perſons, and has perhaps thereby been productive of ſome unneceſſary wars. The ſame objections, with others, might be made to that glorious jealouſy with reſpect to civil liberty, which has been the admiration and envy of all ages; which, for the happineſs of mankind, ſhould ſubſiſt in full vigour in every ſtate in the world; and, to their misfortune and puniſhment, is ſcarcely alive in a few. Even that, the nobleſt quality of the human mind, has been productive of wars, and of other evils.

We are not to look for perfection in any thing that we are capable of underſtanding. All human regulations are intermixed with evil and error, and all that is in our power, is to adopt thoſe which are the cleareſt from both. The ſame principles that make it incumbent upon the patriotic member of a republic, to watch with the ſtricteſt attention the motions and deſigns of his powerful fellow-citizens, ſhould equally operate upon the different ſtates in ſuch a community as Europe, who are alſo the great members of a larger commonwealth. Wars, however it may be lamented, are inevitable in every ſtate of human nature; they may be deferred, but they cannot be wholly avoided; and to purchaſe preſent quiet, at the price of future ſecurity, is undoubtedly a cowardice of the moſt degrading and baſeſt nature.

We find, however, that it has been at all times the language of a voluptuous and frivolous age, that while a ſtate is flouriſhing within itſelf, and ſuffers no intermediate injury from others, it has no concern in the quarrels, intereſts, or misfortunes of its neighbours. At ſuch a time, that ſelfiſhneſs which looks only to the preſent moment, becomes a faſhion, if not the ſtandard of policy; it is as painful then to look forward, as it is to thoſe who have weak nerves to look down a precipice; treaties, alliances, and a common cauſe, are exploded, as matters which do not concern the preſent day; and all enlarged ideas, of general juſtice, of a political equality, and of remote, though certain conſequences, are ridiculed as the dreams of lunatics.

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How far such a description may be at present applicable to a considerable part of Europe, we shall not pretend to determine; in particular, how far the insular situation of Great Britain weakens the application of these general principles with regard to her, may be a question. It may not, however, be altogether a hazardous opinion, that a single man, cast out from the laws, the protection, and the commerce, of his whole species, might, in that solitary situation, with as rational and well-grounded a probability, propose to himself convenience and security, as any single state, in the present political and physical state of Europe, could expect independence and safety, unconnected with all the others.

The free states and cities of Germany, seem to be more immediately affected by the present extraordinary transaction, than any other part of Europe. Indeed if the partition of Poland takes place in its utmost extent, the existence of the Germanic body in its present form, for any length of time, will be a matter rather to be wished for than expected. The extraordinary power to which the houses of Austria and Brandenburg have risen within a few years, was already sufficiently alarming to the other powers of that body. Their natural jealousy, and acquired animosity, seemed however to counteract their ambition, and to afford a tolerable security, that they would not join in any scheme destructive to the other states; at the same time that their near equality made it impossible for one to be dangerous while opposed by the other.

The hopes founded upon these specious appearances were but short-lived. By one of those extraordinary movements of the human mind, which are as little to be foreseen as accounted for, and of those unexpected revolutions which at certain times take place in all human affairs, the Emperor is become a personal admirer of the King of Prussia, and these two irreconcileable enemies, enter into a combination with a third, whom they both mortally hated and feared, to join in the destruction of a power with whom they were all in alliance, who could not be dangerous or prejudicial to any of them, and whom they were all bound to protect by the most sacred treaties, guarantees, and declarations.

It is but a poor satisfaction for the present sufferers, to reflect, upon what may afford some instruction to posterity in the event, that the ruinous effects of this cruel, unjust, and short-sighted system of policy, may, in all human probability, most fatally revert upon the two powers who have so unnaturally entered into the combination. Poland was the natural barrier of Germany, as well as of the northern crowns, against the overwhelming power and ambition of Russia. Some small alterations in the system of government, which might have been accomplished with little violence, and infinite benefit to the Poles, would have rendered this barrier inexpugnable. If the princes of Saxony, who so long governed this country, had profited of their advantage, this reformation in the government of Poland would have long since taken place. A great writer of a former age affirmed, that if ever the Turks conquered Germany, it must be through Poland; it may now with greater justice be affirmed, that it is the road by which the Russians will enter Germany.

The two northern crowns are likely to be as much affected by this revolution in the state of Poland, as the Germanic body; though the effects may not be so speedily felt by the former. The Danish possessions in Holstein, particularly, will be in a very precarious situation. The Grand Duke of Russia is a dangerous neighbour to a weak state. In the present instance, it is worse than neighbourhood; as the two princes have a joint dominion in a great number of districts, and even towns, in their mixed territories; the limits in others can never be exactly ascertained; and the rights or claims in all, would afford room for endless litigation. Ancient griefs and injuries might also be easily revived, had not the present times already clearly demonstrated, that where there is sufficient force to support a claim, all appearances of right and justice are totally unnecessary.

What effect this new partition may have upon the other states of Europe, will depend in a great measure upon situation, and upon the extent and nature of their commerce. France must behold with the greatest uneasiness a new arrangement of power, which threatens totally to unhinge the ancient system of Germany and the North. Though she had not been a member of the Germanic body, it would notwithstanding have

been a matter of the greateſt importance to her, from ſituation and neighbourhood only. Other cauſes alſo conſpire, independent of ſecurity, to make this meaſure extremely odious. By the lead which ſhe had for ſo many years aſſumed in the affairs of Europe, ſhe had acquired a habit of being looked up to, and by the addreſs and dexterity of her miniſters, all negotiation and intrigue ſeemed to originate from them. It muſt therefore be very galling, excluſive of all other conſiderations, to ſee a meaſure of ſo extraordinary a nature adopted, and nearly executed, without her participation or conſent; at the ſame time that it calls up an unwelcome recollection of that weakneſs which has hitherto tied her down to be a mere ſpectator.

It is however believed, and probably with juſtice, that ſhe has diſburſed very conſiderable ſums of money in ſupport of the confederacies in Poland. The number of French officers who were upon that ſervice was alſo too great to admit of any doubt of their having at leaſt the ſanction of government. It is alſo ſuppoſed, and ſeems equally probable, that France was neither wanting in her endeavours to engage the Porte in the war with Ruſſia, nor in preventing the concluſion of a peace between thoſe powers. What effect her negotiations in Sweden, and her apparent influence upon the preſent King, may be productive of, cannot be determined: If it be true, as has been reported, that France is negotiating with ſome of the German princes for their troops, there can be little doubt that ſhe ſtill intends to take an active concern in the affairs of Poland.

The maritime powers are far from being unintereſted in the fate of that country. Every thing commercial is intereſting to them; and they carried on, by the way of Dantzick and the Viſtula, a prodigious trade, even with the moſt remote and interior provinces. By the preſent partition, the King of Pruſſia becomes maſter of the whole ſea-coaſt, of the Viſtula, and conſequently of the whole commerce of that vaſt country. He at the ſame time takes poſſeſſion of all the great trading cities and towns, of the richeſt and beſt cultivated provinces; and though his ſhare is the leaſt with reſpect to extent, he is at once ſeized of all the mercantile, manufacturing, and induſtrious part of the nation.

What ſecurity the maritime powers have obtained for the continuance of their rights, and the preſervation of their free liberty of commerce, has not yet been laid before the public. Undoubtedly they have obtained full ſecurity upon theſe heads, as the enterpriſing character of that prince is too well known to admit of the ſmalleſt negligence in theſe particulars.

This prince had always a ſtrong inclination to become a maritime power. He has, or may very ſoon have, all the means of becoming ſo. But a marine is a work of time, even with the greateſt natural advantages. The King of Pruſſia is not young, — and it might require the reign of more than one prince of activity and conduct to become formidable at ſea. We can never conſider any probability of that kind, however remote, without ſome ſerious reflections. But as the immediate effect of the late partition, is to lower France, and to aggrandize Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, who may thereby become a balance to the houſe of Bourbon, it will be always a queſtion, whether, on the whole conſideration, the late proceedings can become a proper motive to G. Britain for departing from the ſyſtem, which has hitherto made her conſider her neareſt neighbours as her firſt objects of jealouſy; and therefore induced her not to obſtruct the growth of the other great powers on the continent, though this growth might be at the expence of weaker powers, with regard to whom, the protection of the European ſyſtem of balance would be loſt. All theſe conſiderations render this a problem in the Britiſh politics of no eaſy ſolution, even when it is impoſſible to approve of the violence which is offered to humanity and juſtice, in the partition of Poland.

Whilſt the three great powers are making a ſpoil of Poland, the unhappy king of that country is a ſort of an honourable priſoner in his capital: ſurrounded with foreign troops, it is not yet time he ſhould quit it; and he muſt not only wait to be a ſpectator of the diſſolution of his country, but is alſo doomed to light the funeral pile with his own hand. Such is the power of habit, that thoſe who have loſt all regard to the eſſence of juſtice, are ſtill ſcrupulous admirers of its forms. Thus the powers in queſtion, not ſatisfied with the title to their new acquiſitions which they derived from force in the firſt inſtance, apply to the ſame force for a better, in the ſecond;

and

and think to ſanctify their violence, by obtaining ſome of the outward forms of a legal right; as if the violence that makes a man deliver his right was leſs juſtifiable, than that which obliges him to ſign a writing to his own deſtruction.

Under the influence, however, of this tender regard to the forms of equity, the miſeries of an undone king, and of a ruined people, are to be aggravated by an unprofitable and unheard-of inſult. A diet is to be ſummoned with the bayonet at its breaſts. Some perſons will be forced, a few others procured, and the king himſelf obliged to attend this meeting. The buſineſs will probably be but ſhort. The juſtice, equity, magnanimity, and friendſhip of the partitioning powers, will be extolled in the higheſt degree; their undoubted right to every thing they chuſe to take, acknowledged in the fulleſt terms; and every inſtrument they think proper to preſent, immediately executed.

Upon a ſimilar principle of juſtice, it is ſaid, that the king is to be indemnified for his perſonal loſſes at the expence of the republic. Such parts of that vaſt country, as either did not come within the views of the partitioning powers, or as they could not agree in the partition of, they have judiciouſly, as well to ſhew their equity to the world, as to prevent the fatal conſequences of preſent diſputes among themſelves, agreed to form into an hereditary dominion for the preſent king. This new kingdom will be held by the ſame ſecure tenure, by which Courland has been held by its Dukes, ſince one of them had the honour of being married to a Princeſs of Ruſſia; who, though ſhe had no iſſue, took care to entail much more certain and laſting benefits upon that country. Whatever future revolutions may take place, the Poniatowſki family will always be certain of a ſecure refuge in Siberia.

The year of which we treat was too fertile in events for their operations to be confined to the deſtruction of Poland. Its annals are to be marked with one of the moſt extraordinary revolutions, conſidered in all its parts, which we can meet with in ancient or modern hiſtory. The ſudden and unexpected change of government in Sweden, has not yet, however, been productive of any change in the general political ſtate of affairs. Whether this will continue to be the caſe may be a matter of ſome conſideration. It is indeed ſcarcely to be imagined, that a prince, who had the dexterity to compaſs, and the reſolution to execute, ſo arduous an enterpriſe, will long continue a cipher in the ſyſtem of Europe. Great revolutions and changes in government require to be marked at the time, or to be followed by ſtriking and brilliant actions. The minds of men in ſuch a ſituation muſt not be ſuffered to cool, nor are they to have leiſure to make invidious compariſons between the late and preſent times, or to grow reſtleſs for want of occupation. Something muſt be held out which will attract their whole attention; and their minds and bodies muſt be exerciſed in ſuch a manner, that at length, when reſt can be obtained, they will be glad to accept of it upon any terms, and will find themſelves too happy in the enjoyment to venture to look back to any thing that may diſturb it.

Theſe are matters that cannot poſſibly eſcape the penetration and ſagacity of a prince, who, in a few months, has been able to effect ſuch extraordinary things; who, at twenty-five years old, has outplotted the moſt experienced politicians; who has out-talked the moſt rigid republicans in his diſcourſes upon liberty, and out-canted the moſt zealous enthuſiaſts in his appeals to Heaven.

Such a prince will undoubtedly find other occupations for his ſubjects, than to make reflections upon their own condition, or compariſons between different forms of government. Deſpotiſm, in the hands of an active prince, however unhappy to the governed, ſometimes makes the ſtate reſpectable to its neighbours, and is capable of great exertions in war. Sweden, while under a free government, has, in a great meaſure, recovered the cruel ſhocks which ſhe experienced through the deſpotiſm and madneſs of Charles XII.; the people, in the wantonneſs of their private happineſs, looked back with regret to the glorious exploits of their anceſtors. It is therefore probable, that as the whole powers of the ſtate are now centered in the hands of the King, he will uſe ſtrenuous endeavours to recover ſome ſhare of that rank and conſequence in the ſyſtem of Europe, which was ſupported with ſo much luſtre by his predeceſſors in the laſt and the beginning of the preſent century.

The revolution in Denmark, if it deſerves that name, does not affect the general ſtate of public affairs. It opens indeed to public view ſuch ſcenes as it would

would ever be the intereſt of crowned heads to keep concealed from common eyes. Denmark is at preſent ſurrounded by dangerous neighbours, and the times are critical for a weak government.

The preſent politics of Germany and the North, are inexplicable to thoſe who are not in the ſecret. The three great powers, whoſe jarring intereſts have been reconciled by their joint views of immediate advantage in the diviſion of Poland, are poſſeſſed of ſo mighty a force, that there ſcarce ſeems a poſſibility, even of impeding, much leſs of preventing, the full completion of thoſe deſigns which they have already avowed. Peace ſeems to be nearly concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte; but if it had been otherwiſe, as the latter was totally incapable of defending itſelf againſt the former, without any other interference, what alliance could now be formed that could counterbalance the joint weight of Auſtria and Pruſſia thrown into the ſcale? We notwithſtanding ſee each of theſe powers making every preparation for war that it could do if already attacked by a ſuperior enemy. They ſtand ready armed at all points, with their ſwords drawn, as if they were amazed at what they had already done, and were not determined what to do next; as if they apprehended danger from without, which they would prevent by carrying it to others; but were jealous and afraid of each other.

Other parts of the northern politics are equally myſterious. Nothing could be more contrary to the intereſt and policy of Ruſſia, than the change of government in Sweden; yet the Empreſs congratulates the King with the greateſt ſincerity upon the happy event; and is fully ſatisfied with the ſhare which it is believed her faithful friend and ally the King of Pruſſia had in that revolution. Sweden and Denmark are preparing for war with the greateſt diligence by ſea and land; yet they give mutual aſſurances of friendſhip, and of the ſtricteſt intentions to preſerve a good neighbourhood. France is in avowed oppoſition to the partition of Poland, and is ſuppoſed to have almoſt an unbounded influence on the King of Sweden; while that prince is upon the moſt intimate terms with his uncle, who is a principal in the partition. It would appear to thoſe who are not politicians, that the preſent communion of friendſhip and intereſt between Ruſſia and Pruſſia would infallibly prevent any ſerious falling out between the former and Sweden, at leaſt till thoſe affairs were finally adjuſted in which the intereſts of the partitioning powers were equally concerned; we ſee, notwithſtanding, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has collected troops from all quarters, and even withdrawn the greater part of thoſe who ſeemed neceſſarily ſtationed in Poland and Lithuania, in order to form a conſiderable army on the frontiers of Sweden.

The extraordinary incidents of the preſent year have not been wholly confined to Europe. There have been conſiderable diſturbances in ſeveral parts of South America. The vaſt multitudes of Africans in the colonies have begun to make conſiderable efforts towards recovering, in the boundleſs foreſts of America, that freedom which they were not capable of preſerving in their own. Common oppreſſions unite all nations, and colours, in one common intereſt; and we now ſee the long-haired, copper-coloured American, cordially join with the black, woolly-headed negro, in a reſiſtance to the oppreſſors of mankind.

A moſt alarming inſurrection of the negroes, in the Dutch colony of Surinam, has for ſeveral months involved the inhabitants in the greateſt terror and diſtreſs, and endangered the poſſeſſion of their extenſive and valuable ſettlements in that quarter. The inſurgents had not only provided themſelves effectually with arms and ammunition, but acquired ſuch a knowledge, from the inſtructions or example of their maſters, in the uſe of them, that they have defeated the ſoldiers and militia in ſeveral engagements; and having taken their cannon, have ſet an example, of managing artillery, before unknown among negroes. Ships and troops have been ſent from Holland to quell this inſurrection; and no doubt can be formed but they will ſucceed in defeating the negroes, and in either driving them farther into the woods, or in diſperſing them entirely. The ſeeds of the evil will however remain. The country is too extenſive to admit of their entire deſtruction, and they will be received, if not protected, among the various nations of Indians.

An inſurrection in the Braſils was of ſtill greater conſequence, and ſeemed to threaten the exiſtence of the Portugueſe power in that part of the world. The firſt appearance of this inſurrection was in the neighbourhood of St Joſeph of Maragnon,

Maragnon, where the Negro and Indian ſlaves, in the month of May laſt, having in the evening, and at night, ſuddenly ſeized all the arms and ammunition which they could meet with at the plantations where they were employed, aſſembled in a body to the number of 3000, and marched the next day to attack that fort and town. A ſoldier who had eſcaped from them the preceding night, fortunately arrived time enough in the morning to alarm the town and the garriſon. Inſtead of waiting to be attacked, they marched out, to the number of 800 men, to oppoſe them, and took poſſeſſion of an advantageous piece of ground through which their enemies muſt neceſſarily paſs in their approach to the town. The rebels, who were marching in great haſte and diſorder, were ſtartled at this ſight; and the foremoſt having ſuddenly halted till the reſt came up, a ſhort conſultation was held; the reſult of which was, their attacking the Portugueſe immediately in a body; which they did with great reſolution, having reſerved the fire of the few arms they were poſſeſſed of, till they diſcharged them full in their faces; after which they fell on with ſwords, clubs, and ſuch other weapons as they had been able to procure, with great fury. The ſuperiority of arms and diſcipline prevailed, as uſual, over numbers; the Portugueſe having kept up a continued platoon fire, and by ſome judicious motions almoſt entirely ſurrounded them, the inſurgents were routed with a conſiderable ſlaughter, and a great number of them were taken priſoners.

Whether it was that the fugitives ſpread their own animoſity where-ever they went, among a people who were already too well diſpoſed to receive it, or that the ſame cauſes will at certain times produce equal effects in thoſe who hold no commerce or communion of ſentiments; certain it is, that the ſame ſpirit ran now like an infection through the ſlaves of all denominations, and from them paſſed to thoſe Indian tribes that were ſettled among the Portugueſe. Frequent inſurrections accordingly took place in different parts of the country; and though they were defeated, they could not, from its extent, be ſubdued: they only retired to more remote and independent nations of Indians, who firſt granted them protection, and afterwards aſſiſtance.

The inſurgents and confederate Indians have ſince brought an army into the field, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of near 20,000 men; a bloody action has paſſed between them and a comparatively ſmall body of Portugueſe, who, with the aſſiſtance of a train of artillery, defeated them with great ſlaughter. The circumſtances however attending this victory were not of a nature to afford much ſatisfaction to the conquerors. The Portugueſe, beſides their artillery, were abundantly provided with arms and ammunition, both of which the inſurgents and their allies were very deficient in: notwithſtanding this fatal impediment, they fought with uncommon bravery, till they had expended, with the few arms they were poſſeſſed of, their whole ſtock of powder and ſhot: after which they made a moſt admirable retreat, notwithſtanding the fire of the cannon; having ſhewn as much judgement in the latter part of the action, as they had reſolution in the firſt; a circumſtance rarely heard of among barbarous nations.

When ſuch a ſpirit is ſhewn by people long habituated to oppreſſion and ſervitude, it can be no matter of ſurpriſe, that thoſe brave and unconquered tribes of Indians in Chili, who have for near three centuries withſtood all the power and artifice of the Spaniards, ſhould ſtill watch over their liberties with the ſame unremitting vigilance, which had hitherto ſo happily preſerved them. It may however be obſerved, that certain paſſions and diſpoſitions of the mind operate at certain ſeaſons like epidemical diſeaſes, upon large bodies of people, who have no connection in intereſts, nor commerce in opinions.

It is well known that Spain has had the painful office for ſome ages of realizing the fable of the dragon that never ſlept, with reſpect to the invaluable gold-mines that are in the countries of the free Indians of Chili, which ſhe guards with unceaſing care from the approaches of all others, while ſhe is herſelf tormented by the knowledge of their worth, and the brave poſſeſſors will not ſuffer her to gratify her avarice by the ſmalleſt advantage from them. In conſequence of this jealouſy the Spaniards made early and repeated attempts to become entire maſters of the iſland of Chiloe, which from its length, and nearneſs to the coaſt of Chili, which it covers for a conſiderable extent, as well as its being full in the way from Cape Horn, and the ſtreights of Magellan, would effectually prevent the open-

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ing of a commercial intercourſe between any foreigners and the natives of that country.

The ſpirit of liberty, and the intrepidity of the natives, prevented this deſign from being ever put fully in execution. The Spaniards, however, either in or about the time of their great general Baldivia, made a ſettlement upon the iſland, and erected a conſiderable town called *Caſtro*, which they fortified, and added ſome forts for its greater ſecurity. After this town had continued in their hands for near two centuries, the watchful jealouſy of the Indians proved at length ſuperior to the care of the garriſon, and the ſtrength of the fortifications, inſomuch that they by ſome means became maſters of it about ſeven years ago, when they burnt and deſtroyed it totally.

It is probable that the late voyages of the Engliſh and French in the South ſeas, together with the ſettlement at Falkland's iſland, were the immediate motives that induced the Spaniards to form a deſign of re-eſtabliſhing their ſettlement at Caſtro. To anſwer this purpoſe, three ſhips full of men, arms, and ſtores, were diſpatched early in the year, by the Viceroy of Peru, to Chiloe; which having arrived off the ruins of Caſtro, March 27. 1772, attempted to land the men; but were repulſed by the natives, who ran down in great numbers to the ſea-ſhore, with ſuch weapons as were next to hand, as ſoon as they perceived their deſign. The boats being obliged to return to the ſhips, they brought their broadſides to bear upon the ſhore, and diſcharged their artillery with ſuch execution upon the defenceleſs bodies of the Indians, that a conſiderable ſlaughter was ſoon made among them; and they were obliged to diſperſe. Having effected their landing, they took a formal poſſeſſion of the country in the name of the King of Spain, and immediately ſet about the conſtruction of their works; at the ſame time diſpatching an expreſs with the greateſt expedition, to acquaint the Viceroy of Peru with their ſucceſs.

This affair was thought of ſo much conſequence by the Viceroy, that he immediately ſent nine large veſſels, (which it ſeems muſt have been ready prepared for the purpoſe), with a conſiderable body of troops, and all manner of neceſſary ſtores, to ſupport and complete the new eſtabliſhment. We have no particular detail of the ſubſequent tranſactions; but find upon the whole, that the Spaniards were obliged ſo ſoon after to abandon the iſland, that it is evident they had not time to bring their works to any degree of perfection.

Whether this attempt of the Spaniards, alarmed the continental Indians with reſpect to their own ſecurity, or that they reſented the injury to their iſland brethren, as a cauſe common to them all, we are not told. However this was, the free nations of Chileſe in the interior parts of the country, immediately after aſſembled in arms, and a general inſurrection as ſpeedily took place, among thoſe who had lived under the Spaniſh government on different parts of the coaſt. The city of Baldivia, by much the moſt conſiderable in Chili, and the emporium of the richeſt gold-mines that the Spaniards are poſſeſſed of, was the firſt object of their fury. They marched thither, May 14. to the amount of 10,000; and began by attacking the gold-mines, where they cut the guards to pieces, maſſacred all the whites they met with, and ſet all the Negro and Indian ſlaves at liberty. They then proceeded to attack the town, and ſoon became maſters of the larger part of it, which lies without the walls; but the inhabitants having retired to the inner town, which is fortified, and the Indians having ſuffered ſeverely from the fire of their cannon and ſmall arms, and finding that they were incapable of taking it, in their rage ſet fire to the ſuburbs, which were entirely conſumed, including three fine churches, an hoſpital, and ſeveral religious houſes.

The accounts we can receive of tranſactions in that part of the world, muſt, from ſituation, the nature of the government, and other obvious cauſes, be extremely defective. Some accounts mention the entire deſtruction of Baldivia; and that they afterwards attacked St Jago, the capital, and ſeat of juſtice, a great part of which they alſo burnt. However imperfect or defective theſe accounts may be, it is certain that this inſurrection was thought of ſuch importance, that the Viceroy of Peru immediately ordered a body of 4000 men, to be aſſembled at Lima, and to march from thence to oppoſe the inſurgents, and that a very conſiderable armament has been ſent out from Spain for the ſame purpoſe, under the command of Don Juan de Caſtro, an officer, from whoſe experience and abilities, the moſt ſanguine hopes are formed by the miniſtry. [325.]

Upon the whole, &c. [*To be continued.*]

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Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. [297.]

ON Tuesday, Feb. 9. Lord Howe acquainted the House, that he had a petition from the captains of the navy [praying a reasonable increase of their half-pay] to present. The Speaker desired it might be brought up. Lord North rose, and informed the House, That no matter which was to affect the public revenue, should be agitated in that House, without the consent of the crown, given by some of its officers; that though that form had not been complied with, he did not rise to oppose the petition's being brought up; but he took this opportunity of informing such as might be equally interested on the same ground, that his consent in the present instance, by no means implied an approbation or promise of support to the measure; as he was, for the most cogent reasons, determined to oppose it through every stage.

Lord Howe then presented the petition, and moved, That the matter contained therein be referred to a committee to take the same into consideration. He stated to the House the grounds on which his motion was founded; he shewed the manner of paying and providing for the Captains of the Navy from the time of their first having a military existence, to that of the establishment by which their pay is now regulated; by which it evidently appeared, that from the reign of Q. Elisabeth to the year 1715, when they were placed upon the present footing, they were always highly rewarded by posts of considerable profit, by particular gratifications, or by an half-pay double to what they now receive; he therefore hoped that the House would consider their petition, not as a request, but as a just claim upon the public.

Lord North. Sensible, Sir, as I am of the merit, and indeed of the claim the petitioners have to public support, it must be extremely painful to me to object to any proposal intended for the benefit of a body of men who, with the military, have rendered the most important services to their country. But it is not what I or any other gentleman may wish to do upon the present occasion, but what can be done, that must direct our conduct. The public finances must be considered, and the ability of the nation, on which the state of those finances so materially depends. If the present application prove successful, it will open a door for other claims, which, though perhaps not equally founded, are yet not less needful. To relieve some, and to reject others, may be thought inconsistent with that impartial justice which the public owe to all who, in their several stations, have done honour to the service in which they have been employed; yet all cannot be provided for according to their rank and merit. The military have their claims as well as the navy. The shipwrights, who are a very serviceable body of men, I am told, intend to apply to this House for an increase of wages; and there may be others in the service of government whose wants may be still greater, though their merit may be less, whom pity would wish to relieve in these times of general distress. It is therefore the absolute impossibility of complying with all applications that induces me to oppose the present.

Capt. Phipps. Though I have the honour, Sir, to belong to the corps who are the petitioners at your bar, yet as I have neither their merits to establish a claim, nor their wants to plead, I have no other motive to direct my voice, but my knowledge of the merits and the wants of those gentlemen who now pray to be relieved. When I recollect the many instances in which men of the highest reputation in their profession are struggling under want, sickness, and confirmed disorders, contracted in a long and meritorious service, and burdened, perhaps, with a numerous family, starving upon the scanty pittance of 70l. a-year, it is impossible to remain unmoved when relief is refused, which good policy must approve, and public gratitude bestow. The expence of the proposed addition to the pay of the petitioners will not exceed 6000l. a-year; and shall we be told, at the opening of the budget, that such a sum will affect the finances of a great and opulent nation at the end of a ten-years glorious peace? Shall we, I say, from the best authority, be told, that our finances are in such a situation as not to admit of the payment of an additional 6000l. a-year in discharge of so just, so necessary a claim; and that, too, when sums of much larger amount are granted for, perhaps, less honourable purposes. It was but last sessions that one gentleman had half the proposed addition voted him, for an improvement only in the method of making salt water fresh; another was com-

complimented by the lovers of *virtù* with 8000l. Let *improvement* and *virtù* have their reward, but let us act conſiſtent; let it not be to the utter neglect of the hardy veteran who has bled for his country, and ſecured to the ſtate the means by which ſuch laviſh rewards are beſtowed. Let us inquire, at leaſt, into the merits of their petition; and if not properly founded, let us then reject it.

Col. Barré. The Noble Lord who oppoſed the motion did it, he ſaid, upon the ground of inability in the ſtate to provide for all the ſervants of the public that might apply if the preſent application prove ſucceſsful. But the particular ſtreſs that is laid both within and without doors on the impropriety of the preſent meaſure in point of precedent, is hardly worth our attention. The fears ſuggeſted of the claims of the military, as diſtinguiſhed from the naval ſervice, are much dwelt on; but the pretenſions of the former, though I have had the honour of ſpending much of my time among them, can never, in my opinion, be placed in an equal light with the latter. The generality of ſubaltern officers, towards the cloſe of the war, obtained their commiſſions by purchaſe, and were looked upon at that time as mere purchaſers of annuities. And ſhall theſe men be put in competition with gentlemen, the moſt reſpectable in point of character, who have paſſed the prime of their days in the moſt eminent ſervice, and ſuffered every hardſhip incident to a ſeafaring life; encountered every danger, and ſurmounted every difficulty?—men of family, of tried courage, of ſkill in their profeſſion, who have protected our commerce, and filled our harbours with the ſhips and property of our enemies? The caſe of theſe gentlemen, who are now many of them languiſhing in obſcurity on the pitiful allowance of their half-pay, has already been made known to this Houſe*; and I doubt much whether the ſituation of thoſe in commiſſion is near ſo deſirable as ſome may imagine; for if their emoluments are conſiderable, the neceſſary expences attending their rank and ſtation keep pace with their income. They do honour to their country by the manner in which they live, there being no character abroad more reſpected than that of a Captain of a Britiſh man of war; of which the frequent viſits from Princes of the Blood and other great perſonages in the vicinity of thoſe parts where they happen to be ſtationed, is a full proof. But, alas! if any of thoſe Royal or Noble ſtrangers were, on their arrival here in England, to inquire for many of the celebrated names who have had the honour to entertain them with ſo much ſplendor and magnificence, where, in all probability, would they be found? Perhaps in ſome obſcure corner in London, or retired to the country, neglected and forgot. Let us not therefore reject the motion merely on the point of precedent; but let us agree to the motion, and inquire, whether the petition is in itſelf juſt and reaſonable or not, and act accordingly.

Mr T. Townſend. I remember, when 8000l. of the public money was voted to purchaſe baubles for the entertainment of antiquaries, and lovers of *virtù*, I was the ſolitary negative on the occaſion. I mentioned then, that it was opening a door to frivolous and expenſive grants; and in anſwer was told, that when that ſhould be the caſe, it was then time enough to oppoſe it: I ſhall therefore make uſe of that argument, Sir, upon the queſtion before us; and whenever any improper claim is made on the public, let us then reject it, and not refuſe juſtice in the preſent inſtance, where it is acknowledged on all hands to be due.

Sir George Saville. I riſe to give my hearty concurrence to the motion; becauſe, though it is a demand on the purſes of my conſtituents, I am certain they will chearfully grant a little where ſo much is evidently due. I am well convinced how much the public are indebted to the petitioners, and how ſhamefully they have been neglected. As an inſtance of the latter, I have been this morning to viſit, in one of the moſt obſcure corners of the borough of Southwark, a gentleman equally diſtinguiſhed for his military character and private virtues, who, ſurrounded by a wife and eight children, muſt ſuffer all the heart-felt diſtreſs of a perſon

* Some letters had been read, ſetting forth their diſtreſs. —— One of them follows, viz.

"GENTLEMEN, Notwithſtanding I ſincerely with an addition to our pay, yet I am ſorry to inform you, it is not in my power to ſubſcribe. I have been long indiſpoſed; and the continual reflecting on the imbarraſſment of my affairs, feeds my diſorder. I have a wife and eight children to ſupport. I had fifteen; but I have had a ſweep, and I may call it a providential ſweep, of half; and yet I find a great difficulty to ſupport the remainder."

perſon genteelly ſtarving. To ſhut the doors of this Houſe, and lock the coffers of the treaſury, againſt ſuch men, is now deemed meritorious; yet there is 3000 l. a-year paid for pens and ink for the uſe of this Houſe, though a pen cannot be had that one can ſign his name with. I now hear, with aſtoniſhment, for the firſt time, œconomy recommended from the treaſury-bench: I hope that the next proof of an œconomical reduction will be a ſaving of candles, by which means the Houſe will be left to debate in the dark.

Mr Charles Fox. The preſent propoſition may be taken up on a very narrow ground: the queſtion now is, Whether an eſtabliſhment which is to lay a freſh burden on the public, ſhall be made, in order to remove the diſtreſſes of ſome particular individuals? — For my part, I have always looked upon national eſtabliſhments in another light. Such inſtitutions were intended for the ſupport of bodies of men under general deſcriptions: the wants or claims of a few are the moſt abſurd reaſons that can poſſibly be deviſed for ſuch a dangerous innovation. Until the friends of the motion can prove, that the claims of every man who is to be benefited by this motion, or at leaſt a majority of them, may be ſupported on the ſame grounds which are maintained in the few inſtances now quoted; every attempt of this nature, I hope, will be treated as it deſerves. If private diſtreſſes be proper objects of parliamentary attention, the doors had better be at once thrown open; and I will venture to propheſy, we ſhall have little elſe to do but to attend them. There are ſome already prepared, and others only waiting for the event of the preſent application.

Lord North. As to the ſum granted to the lovers of *virtù*, I heard it objected to at that time but by one gentleman. Conſidering the love of *virtù* which then prevailed in the Houſe, it is not ſurpriſing that the ſum now adverted to was chearfully granted; it is rather ſtrange that that ſpirit could be reſtrained. For my part, I was one amongſt a few others who attempted to limit it within reaſonable bounds, and therefore venture to aſcribe ſome part of the merit to myſelf, that *virtù* was not more amply rewarded. Great ſtreſs has been laid on the ſmallneſs of the ſum: but that conſideration could by no means weigh with me; I am well appriſed that this is but a forerunner to many applications of a like nature; and as theſe, for the reaſons before aſſigned, cannot poſſibly be gratified without incurring the moſt dangerous, and perhaps fatal, conſequences, I think it highly incumbent on me to preclude all ſuch ill founded expectations, by giving a negative to the preſent motion.

Sir Gilbert Elliot. However well convinced the Noble Lord, and many others in adminiſtration, may be of the impropriety of giving way to the preſent application, I nevertheleſs think, that the rank and acknowledged ſervices of the petitioners, at leaſt, intitle them to a fair and candid hearing. Many circumſtances may come out in an inquiry of this nature well worth the attention of the Houſe. I will therefore mollify my Noble friend's motion, if the Houſe pleaſe, by propoſing that the petition may lie on the table, and the Houſe in the mean time conſider of the allegations which it contains. If this propoſal be agreed to, certain circumſtances will deſerve to be minutely and carefully attended to. In the year 1692, the pay of a Captain in the Navy was 27 s. per day, with an allowance of twelve ſervants at 6 d. per day each, which made the whole 33 s.; the year after a different arrangement took place, and the pay was raiſed to 30 s. and the allowance for ſervants ſtruck off. In both theſe inſtances the half-pay was 15 s. In the year 1699, adminiſtration being imbarraſſed, and parliament, after the peace of Ryſwick, inſiſting upon almoſt a total reduction of the military, the miniſters hit upon the expedient of making a ſaving in the naval department: propoſitions were accordingly made to and adopted by the Houſe, that the full pay of the Navy-Captains ſhould be reduced from 30 s. to 20 s.; with which likewiſe the half-pay liſt was to conform. But though this tranſaction ſtands on the Journals of the Houſe in that light, the Captains on full pay were actual gainers by it; for inſtead of the bare 30 s. they were allowed 20 s. actual pay, with an allowance of thirty-one ſervants, which, in the whole, amounted to 35 s. 6 d. per day. Thus a foundation was in part laid for the hardſhips they now ſuffer. [Sir Gilbert Elliot then moved, that the petition might lie on the table, and be taken under conſideration on ſome future day.]

Sir William Meredith. His Lordſhip [Lord North] inſiſts much, that the petitioners are, by no means, from their peculiar circumſtances, proper objects of

relief by a national establishment, but at the same time are deserving of public bounty. I insist, that among the numerous opportunities which have occurred, there never has been a single instance in which the public bounty, which I will beg leave to say is now *artfully* held out, was ever experienced; this therefore is but a stale trick to defeat the petition. In the course of the debate, the application of other bodies of men has been assigned as a reason for refusing the present request, particularly the subalterns in the army. I am astonished to hear such an absurdity fall from the lips of any man; sure no person will pretend to assert, that the Lieutenants of the Army are to be held in the same estimation as the Navy-Captains, or that the former are to be put on a footing with those who hold the rank of Colonels. If indeed we were informed, that the field-officers intended to petition for an increase of half-pay, there would be some foundation for such an objection; but till that event shall happen, let us not be amused with reasoning on facts which are not pretended even to exist, or with strained comparisons and deductions which cannot be just, because the application of them is totally mistaken.

Mr T. Townshend. I flattered myself that I should have seen three gentlemen here this day, of the first reputation in their profession; the Admirals Hawke, Saunders, and Keppel; and that in them the unfortunate petitioners would have found most powerful, persuasive, and able advocates. Nothing, I am certain, but a disability from illness to attend, would have prevented them from performing so material and interesting a part of their duty. The first, I hear, is indisposed at his country-seat, the last is at Bath, and the other gentleman I had the honour to converse with this morning, being confined by the gout to his chamber, when he put this paper into my hands. [Here he read the copy of an order under the French King's hand for increasing his Majesty's allowance to his Naval Captains, and containing the reasons which had induced him thereto.] That this was not a bare temporary testimony of his regard for so respectable a corps, I am well informed from the same honourable authority; and that, in consequence of this order, a provision of 3000 livres, equal to about 135 l. English money, was established for such of his Naval Captains as should not be in actual service. Much has been said by the Noble Lord concerning the danger of the precedent, should the proposed addition take place. What, then, are we indiscriminately to shut our doors against applications from all quarters, and on all accounts? If persons, or whole bodies of men, whose claims are unquestionable, upon the most cogent and public ground, come to solicit our assistance, are we to refuse them any relief, or even a hearing, because others of inferior pretensions, or of less merit, may follow them? But, say the opposers of the motion, we are sufficiently convinced of the justice of the claim, we acknowledge the deserts of the petitioners; but, let our inclinations to serve them be ever so sincere, we have it not in our power. Away with such trifling evasions! Is a sum of 5000 l. of such consequence? No. Act like men; the justice of the grant is not denied; the sum demanded is small; it will be time enough to plead the impropriety of the demand, and the inability to comply with it, when the contingency happens.

Lord North. I never refused, upon any proper application, to exert myself, as far as is in my power, in behalf of indigent merit. I hear, from every side of the House, of the generosity of the French King towards his naval officers; but I beg leave to say, that no officers in Europe, in the same service, and of the same rank, were so amply provided for, as those of our own country. What was, in the beginning, either absolutely denied, or pretended to be supported only by base suggestions, or vague suspicions, is now confirmed to me, by persons whose authority and information I can by no means doubt; that it is the intention of the half-pay officers of the army to petition for an increase of their pay. One Hon. Gentleman [Col. Barre] has attempted to elude all the force of the objection, by lowering their pretensions to such a favour; another [Gen. Conway] has spoke out plainer, and defended the propriety of such an application: these proofs alone would therefore be sufficient reason with me to oppose the present motion, if there was no other. Besides, I heartily concur in the sentiments of my Hon. friend near me [Mr C. Fox], that the idea of a national establishment, and a bounty to certain persons under peculiar circumstances of distress, are totally repugnant and incompatible with each other. As to the Hon. Gentleman who has

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proposed changing the original motion, I am neither fully satisfied of the certainty of the facts he has stated, nor why one exceptionable mode of proceeding should be adopted instead of another. I do not know that the administration of 1699 played any trick upon the House of Commons; or that, if they did, why an inquiry into that transaction should constitute any part of our duty. If we cannot comply with the prayer of the petition, such an inquiry would answer no purpose. That we cannot, without involving ourselves in consequences most carefully to be avoided, I again repeat; and what feeling heart, since this is the case, would wish to add insult to distress?

The motion for referring the petition to a committee, was, on a division, agreed to, 154 to 45; and the report of this committee, which was given in by Lord Howe March 5. was, in substance, nearly the same with what his Lordship and Sir Gilbert Elliot had advanced in favour of the petition.

As soon as the report was read, Lord Howe remarked, that at the time that the regulation of 1700 took place, there was a provision made for 150 Naval Captains, which was very near the whole number then on the list; that by the one of 1715, which, in the points now to be considered, was formed on the same plan, the junior Captains were very considerable losers, as the diminution of the personal pay did not keep pace with the disadvantages arising in other respects; for though it was true that the establishment of 1700 caused a decrease of pay proportionably to the rate of the ship, yet the Captains of the fifth and sixth rates suffered much more than the senior ones; for instance, they had an allowance of servants in proportion to the number of men they commanded, at the rate of four servants to every hundred men; by this means, a Captain of a first or second rate might have had an increase made to his pay of 12, 14, or 16 s. per day, in lieu of the reduction of 1700, while a Captain of the fifth or sixth rate was obliged to put up with a compensation of perhaps the fourth or fifth part of that allowance. His Lordship then moved, that an addition of two shillings per day be made to the full pay of Captains of the Navy serving in fifth and sixth rates, according to the tenor of the report.

Lord North. When the petition was first brought up, I opposed it chiefly on the idea that it would be a precedent for applications of a similar nature: the event hath proved I was not mistaken. However, as the House thought proper to differ from me, I chearfully acquiesced in its opinion. The present report is, in in my opinion, a very proper one; though it be not quite so regular as I could wish, having stated matters not properly under the consideration of the committee: for by the addition we are now going to make to the half-pay of the junior Captains, they will receive about 110l. per ann. though those serving in fifth and sixth rates, and commanding sloops, when on full pay, will receive no more than 200l. per ann.; which, on account of the trifling difference, and the necessary expences attending actual service, may be the means of preventing many offering themselves when they may be much wanted. I therefore wish that some method may be devised for obviating the irregularity of the report, as the expence incurred by it will not amount to more than 7000l. per ann. and is become now evidently necessary to complete the original intention, that of putting the service upon a rational and equitable footing.

Capt. Phipps. The Noble Lord's proposition will totally defeat, instead of forwarding the intentions of the House. Whatever the distresses of the half-pay Navy-Captains may be, they feel much more pleasure from the estimation they find themselves held by the constituent body of the nation and the people in general, than from any advantage or immediate conveniency that can accrue to them from an increase of pay: I am confident they would much sooner forego every emolument they are about to receive by the preceding part of the report, than receive it clogged, as it must be, by the latter part, as explained by the Noble Lord who spoke last. I believe there are none of that corps of which I have the honour to be one, who are capable of reasoning and acting on the principles pointed out by his Lordship; and if there are, I will be bold to say, that body would gladly see such persons stigmatized in a manner suitable to their demerits, in order that they should not suffer in the eyes of the public for the ingratitude or improper conduct of a few individuals.

Sir Charles Saunders got up to set Lord North right relative to the disadvantages his Lordship supposed the commanders

manders of ſloops ſuffered on account of the ſmallneſs of their pay, and of the ſmall difference between it and the half-pay as now propoſed, obſerving, that they derived profits by the victualling, as there were no purſers admitted aboard ſloops.

Lord North roſe a ſecond time to exculpate himſelf from any intention of reflecting on the gentlemen on the half pay liſt, and ſaid, that what he advanced related chiefly to times of peace, when there were no opportunities of gaining honour, glory, or profit; and begged leave to adhere to his former opinion, that, under that circumſtance, gentlemen who were ſettled would not be very willing to put themſelves to a certain expence for a trifling advance of pay.

Mr Pulteney. In the former debate, though I divided in favour of the petition the day it was firſt preſented, I nevertheleſs coincided ſtrongly in the reaſons offered by the Noble Lord againſt it, and thought nothing but neceſſity could juſtify the meaſure: I cannot avoid being ſurpriſed to perceive his Lordſhip's ſentiments ſo unaccountably altered. Here a ſmall ſum was deſired for a body of men confeſſed to be in the greateſt diſtreſs, which was ſtrongly oppoſed, while the ſame perſons propoſe to burthen the nation with an equal expence, where no ſuch diſtreſs is pretended, or application of any kind made. For my part, though I thought the preſent propoſition was a wiſe one, and ſhould be agreed to, I ſhall ſtrenuouſly oppoſe it, conſidering the thinneſs of the Houſe, and that we had no proper notice of any ſuch intention.

Lord Howe then propoſed to withdraw his motion, which was agreed to; and the Houſe at length drew up an addreſs to his Majeſty on the former part of the report, and according to the plea of the petition only.

A Cure for a Sore Throat.

TAke a ſmall piece of allum in your mouth, and let it diſſolve, ſpitting out your ſpittle till it is diſſolved, a little before going to bed, without rinſing your mouth. There is ſome quality in the allum that draws the humour from the throat, that the patient will find himſelf much better the next day.

This method is recommended by a perſon who has had thirty years experience of it upon himſelf and others, and found it always to have great ſucceſs.

An account of the proceedings at Weſtminſter-hall, on Thurſday, July 8. in an action brought by the Earl of Sandwich, againſt Mr Miller, printer of the London Evening-Poſt, for ſcandalum magnatum, *in which the damages were laid at* 10,000 *l.*

THE ground of complaint was as follows. — On the 2d of February laſt, a letter, under the ſignature of *Alfred*, appeared in the London Evening-Poſt, charging Lord Sandwich with corruption in the diſpoſal of certain places within his department as Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. In particular, the letter-writer charged the Noble Lord with having expoſed the office of a Commiſſioner of the Navy to ſale, for the ſum of 2000 l.; and Alfred further inſiſted, that Lord Sandwich had employed one Henry Corte as his agent to negotiate the affair.

The defendant, in his plea, put himſelf upon his country to prove the truth of the charge.

Mr Buller, one of the plaintiff's counſel, opened the cauſe; and touched upon the atrociouſneſs of the crime.

The Attorney-General next took up the matter upon more enlarged grounds. He ſtated the important nature of the charge; aſſerted, that if true, it would have operated to the utter ruin of the Noble Lord; and if falſe, was a ſpecies of atrocious defamation which ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity.

That the charge could not be true the Attorney-General ſtrongly inſiſted upon, both from the known public virtue of Lord Sandwich, and the imputation of folly which ſuch a tranſaction would faſten upon his Lordſhip. To the public virtue of Lord Sandwich, to his honour, his integrity, and his rectitude; to all theſe good qualities the Attorney-General bore teſtimony. — That ſuppoſing the charge true would be to impute folly in the extreme to Lord Sandwich: That he ſhould intruſt a ſtranger [Mr Corte] with his fame, his reputation, and his honour; that he ſhould impower this ſtranger to barter all with another ſtranger for the paltry inadequate ſum of 2000 l.; that Lord Sandwich, a nobleman not devoid of honour as a Peer, nor deſtitute of abilities as a Man, that he ſhould do this, implied a ſpecies of weakneſs, as well as criminality, which even Lord Sandwich's moſt inveterate enemies could never on any foundation impute to him: concluding therefore, that the charge was totally groundleſs;

groundleſs; and being ſo, the propagator of the ſcandal deſerved exemplary puniſhment. — The Attorney-General then attacked with virulence the general abuſe of the public prints; he called them public nuiſances, diſgraceful to this country; and that if a perſon wanted to abuſe ſyſtematically, he had no more to do than make ſuch publications his vocabulary: and he aſſured the jury, that "in his opinion the damages, though laid at *ten thouſand pounds*, bore no manner of proportion to the heinouſneſs of the offence."

The Attorney-General having finiſhed, ſeveral witneſſes were called in proof of Lord Sandwich's being a Peer of the realm, a Privy Counſellor, and Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; and one witneſs proved the publication of the paper.

Serjeant Glynn next aroſe, and, as counſel for the defendant, he entered into the whole of the caſe. He inſiſted, that it was not the caſe of a private individual, of a particular printer; it was a direct attack upon the liberty of the preſs; and every printer in England was concerned in the event: That if the freedom of political diſcuſſion was denied to a free people, men in office might commit errors with impunity; they might trample upon the rights of humanity, yet go unpuniſhed: That the charge alledged againſt the Noble Lord in queſtion, if untrue, could not materially injure his intereſt, nor ought to affect his peace of mind; that it was never underſtood Lord Sandwich poſſeſſed that extreme delicacy, as to be ſhocked at trifling occurrences, or alarmed at trivial imputations; that his Lordſhip, to be ſure, had a nice ſenſe of honour; but, happy in a ſpotleſs character, hitherto unimpeached, happy in an integrity unſullied, his Lordſhip, wrapt in conſcious innocence, might defy the ſhafts of malice to wound his pure, his immaculate breaſt. — With reſpect to the "proof of the publication," the Serjeant obſerved, that it reſted on the teſtimony of a man whoſe ſole employment it was to act as a ſpy upon the preſs. This diſgraceful office, the Serjeant ſaid, had been erected towards the cloſe of the infamous reign of Charles II. the office was founded to promote the purpoſes of tyranny, and to deſtroy the people's liberties: hence the perſons employed in this infamous trade were generally to the laſt degree infamous themſelves. The man hired to prove the publication of this paper was of that ſtamp, an obſcure individual, avoiding the light, and ſeeking to hide from honeſt men even the place of his reſidence; for he was aſked, "where he lived?" but hung off from replying. — The Serjeant then touched upon the hazardous ſituation of printers in general, ſhould they be liable to exceſſive fines for every piece which through inadvertence, through hurry, or the careleſſneſs of ſervants, might appear in their ſeveral papers; and he pleaded for the extenuation of damages in the caſe before the court, as nothing ſhort of the defendant's ruin was at ſtake. — With reſpect to the action, the very bringing it againſt the printer partook of the nature of a malicious proſecution: for that it ought to have been brought againſt the agent Corte; it was he, if any perſon, who had traduced the Noble Lord's character; it was he who had caſt a ſtigma upon his reputation by offering to treat for the diſpoſal of places in the Noble Lord's department. "Yet this man," concluded the Serjeant, "remains unmoleſted; he is ſuffered to exerciſe his office, to carry on his traffick as an agent; and though clearly convicted of having treated in the bargain-and-ſale way for the purchaſe of places to which Lord Sandwich has a right to recommend, though clearly convicted of having done this, no notice is taken of his criminality, whilſt the ruin of a printer is aimed at for admitting an unguarded publication to appear in his paper."

Capt. Luttrell, and the Rev. Mr Parrot, were then examined.

Capt. Luttrell depoſed, "That when the death of Mr Hanway, Commiſſioner of the Navy, was hourly expected, he received a meſſage from Mr Corte to the following purport: That if he, Capt. Luttrell, had any friend who could advance the ſum of 2000 l. he might be appointed to the place in caſe of Mr Hanway's death. Capt. Luttrell replied, he had a friend who would advance the ſum required, but he ſpurned at the propoſal, as there were ſo many gentlemen, his ſeniors, better intitled, from their long ſervices, to the appointment." — The Captain was aſked, "Whether the name of Lord Sandwich was mentioned? or whether Corte gave any intimation that he had his Lordſhip's authority to treat for the diſpoſal of the place?" To both which queſtions Capt. Luttrell replied in the negative. — He was then aſked, "Whether, after the charge appeared againſt Lord Sandwich

Sandwich in the paper, he had not attended his Lordſhip's levee? and, Whether he had not attended it purpoſely to give his Lordſhip an opportunity of converſing with him upon the ſubject?" He anſwered both theſe queſtions in the affirmative; but added, "that Lord Sandwich never had ſaid a ſyllable to him about the affair."—He was then aſked, "If Mr Corte was agent to Lord Sandwich?" he replied, "That to the beſt of his knowledge he was not his Lordſhip's agent."

Mr Parrot depoſed, That Mrs Brooke, wife to a clergyman at Norwich, firſt told him in general, that ſhe had an intereſt to procure places; and added, "that if he knew any perſon capable of preſenting her with a handſome douceur, ſhe would uſe her intereſt in his favour."—Mr Hanway's death being at that time likely, Parrot applied to Mr Corte, and aſked him, "What he thought would be deemed a proper compliment for the place of a Commiſſioner of the Navy?" Corte replied, "it was not worth more than 2000 l."—Mr Parrot was aſked by Mr Morgan, counſel for the defendant, "Who the perſon was through whoſe intereſt Mrs Brooke could procured the places?" and replied, "Not Lord Sandwich."—The counſel inſiſting on a fair explicit anſwer, Parrot ſaid, "that the gentleman through whoſe intereſt Mrs Brooke procured the places, was a Mr Friedenburgh, one of the Queen's German attendants."—Mr Parrot was then aſked, "If he had received or expected any preferment from Lord Sandwich?" Anſwered in the negative. "Did he know him?" The reply was, "I ſhould not know his Lordſhip if he was ſtanding here."

The evidence on both ſides being thus gone through, the Attorney-General aroſe, and replied to every part of Serjeant Glynn's ſpeech. He declared himſelf a "friend to the liberty of the preſs, and the freedom of political diſcuſſion; but he hoped no man would pretend to call a baſe attack upon public characters political diſcuſſion."—With reſpect to the greatneſs of the damages, he argued thus: "An attempt has been made to ruin Lord Sandwich; the perſon baſe enough to make it dares not ſtand forth; the printer therefore is the reſponſible party; and if he is ruined for having aimed at the ruin of another man, he falls only by the hands of *diſtributive juſtice*."—He added, "that the offence was aggravated by the defendant's having in his plea avowed the fact, and pledged himſelf to prove the truth of the charge. This was ſtigmatizing Lord Sandwich upon record: and as it was done with a deſign to intimidate his Lordſhip from proceeding, ſo ſhameleſs an audacity deſerved the ſevereſt reprehenſion."—Mr Thurloe then concluded, by addreſſing the jury "as men who had characters to maintain; and he doubted not, as the law was in their hands, they would give every ſupport to the Noble Lord, who had appealed to that law in juſtification of his innocence, labouring under aſperſions of the vileſt kind."

Lord Mansfield then proceeded to give his charge.—He ſaid, "There were two ſorts of proſecutions in matters of libel; criminal, and civil. In caſes of criminal proſecution, the truth or falſehood of the charge was totally immaterial, the charge itſelf being the libel. If a perſon charges another with felony, forgery, or theft, ſuppoſing the charge true in every part, the perſon is ſtill guilty of a libel. And why? Becauſe the law has provided a puniſhment for ſuch offences: if therefore the man is guilty, proſecute him; but to charge him with crimes is an extrajudicial proceeding, and as ſuch may be puniſhed.—As to civil actions in caſes of libel, the matter is otherwiſe. There the falſehood of the libel conſtitutes the crime. In the caſe before us, the defendant hath put himſelf upon proving the truth of the libel. Well! what have the evidences proved? Nothing which affects the plaintiff. Had Corte been Lord Sandwich's agent or ſecretary, the plaintiff might have been affected by a kind of implication; but that not being the caſe, and the evidences both concurring to clear Lord Sandwich from having any hand in the buſineſs, not the ſlighteſt ground appears whereon to accuſe the plaintiff. Parrot was very properly aſked the name of the perſon who procured theſe places? he at firſt boggled a little, but afterwards mentioned the perſon.—With reſpect to the whole of the evidence, had the plaintiff's counſel objected to it, ſuch objection would have been well founded: for undoubtedly it is not evidence *de bene eſſe*; it goes no farther than to prove a converſation which paſſed between the parties who delivered it and a third perſon. However, the counſel did not at firſt object to it, though they

they did afterwards.—With reſpect to the publication, that is proved by the witneſs who bought the paper; and from the returns made by the ſtamp-office, it appears that the defendant was the publiſher at the time the libel appeared.—You will therefore, Gentlemen, find for the plaintiff; but I ſhall not ſay one word about the damages, as you are perfect maſters of the caſe, and will, no doubt, maturely weigh every circumſtance of private and public character."

The jury withdrew about a quarter after one: about three they returned, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with TWO THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGES.

From the evidence delivered on this important trial, it inconteſtably appears, that there is a corrupt tampering for the ſale of places ſomewhere; but that Lord Sandwich is entirely innocent of the fact laid to his charge is manifeſt, becauſe not the ſhadow of proof appeared of his guilt.

A new and ſingular ſpecies of OAK.

In a letter from John Zephaniah Holwell, Eſq; F. R. S.

SIR, *Exeter, Feb.* 24.

IN my rambles through this city, I have been tempted to viſit the nurſery of Mr William Lucombe, of St Thomas, on the report of a very extraordinary and new ſpecies of oak, firſt diſcovered and propagated by that ingenious gardener; and as this plant appears to me capable of proving an ineſtimable acquiſition to this kingdom, I cannot reſiſt the deſire I feel of communicating to you ſome particulars relative to its hiſtory and character. [xxxiii. 234.]

About ſeven years paſt, Mr Lucombe ſowed a parcel of acorns, ſaved from a tree of his own growth, of the iron or wainſcot ſpecies. When they came up, he obſerved one amongſt them that kept his leaves throughout the winter. Struck with the phænomenon, he cheriſhed, and paid particular attention to it, and propagated, by grafting ſome thouſands from it, which I had the pleaſure of ſeeing, eight days ago, in high flouriſhing beauty and verdure, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the winter. Its growth is ſtraight, and handſome as fir; its leaves evergreen; and the wood is thought, by the beſt judges, in hardneſs and ſtrength to exceed all other oak. It makes but one ſhoot in the year, viz. in May, and continues growing without interruption: whereas other oaks ſhoot twice, namely, in May and in Auguſt. But the peculiar and ineſtimable part of its character is, the amazing quickneſs of its growth, which I imagine may be attributed (in ſome degree at leaſt) to its making but one ſhoot in the year; for I believe all trees that ſhoot twice, are for ſome time at a ſtand before they make the ſecond.

I had the curioſity to take the dimenſions of the parent-tree, (ſeven years old), and ſome of the grafts. The firſt meaſured twenty-one feet high, and full twenty inches in the girt; a graft of four years old ſixteen feet high, and full fourteen inches in the girt. The firſt he grafted is ſix years old, and has out-ſhot his parent two feet in height. The parent-tree ſeems to promiſe his acorns ſoon, as he bloſſoms, and forms his foot-ſtalks ſtrong, and the cup upon the foot-ſtalk with the appearance of the acorn, which, with a little more age, will ſwell to perfection.

This oak is diſtinguiſhed in this country by the title of the *Lucombe Oak*. His ſhoots in general are from four to five feet every year; ſo that he will, in the ſpace of thirty or forty years, outgrow in altitude and girt the common oak of a hundred. I have a walking-pole full five feet long, a ſide-ſhoot from one of the grafts, only a year and a half old. From the ſimilarity of the leaves of this oak to thoſe of the iron or wainſcot oak, it appears to be a deſcendent from that ſpecies, though it differs from it in every other particular. Several gentlemen round this neighbourhood, and in the adjoining counties of Cornwall and Somerſet, have planted them, and they are found to flouriſh in all ſoils. *Phil. Tranſ.*

Anecdote of the illuſtrious Duke de Guiſe, who led the armies of the Catholics in France in the time of the civil wars in that kingdom.

THE Huguenots had long ſought his death. At Rowen he narrowly eſcaped being killed by a ſoldier; who was put under arreſt, and carried before the Duke. When the ſoldier had confeſſed, the Duke aſked him what had influenced him to this deſperate attempt? I had determined to kill you, ſays the fellow, that I might deliver religion from one of its moſt formidable adverſaries. If your religion, replied the Duke, teaches you to aſſaſſinate one who never injured you, mine, agreeable to the genius of the goſpel, commands me to pardon you: Go, and judge which of the two religions is the moſt perfect.

An account of the proceedings in the court of common pleas, at Guildhall, on Monday, July 13. before Judge Gould, in an action brought by Antonio Fabrigas, a native of Minorca, againſt General John Muſtyn, Governor of that iſland.

THE action was brought for an aſſault, falſe impriſonment, and baniſhment of the plaintiff, in the year 1771, from Minorca, to Carthagena, in the dominions of the King of Spain; and the damages were laid at 10,000l.

The defendant pleaded, 1. Not guilty; 2. A ſpecial plea of juſtification, viz. That at the time when the cauſe of action aroſe he was Governor of Minorca, and did hold and exerciſe all the powers, privileges, and authorities, civil and military, belonging and relating to the government of the ſaid iſland; and that the plaintiff was guilty of a riot, and diſturbance of the peace, and was endeavouring to raiſe a mutiny and ſedition among the inhabitants; whereupon the defendant, in order to preſerve the peace and government of the iſland, was obliged to arreſt and impriſon the plaintiff, and ſend him out of the iſland, &c.

The plaintiff's caſe was briefly opened by Mr Peckham, and enlarged upon by Mr Serjeant Glyun, who forbore however mentioning any thing but the circumſtances of the plaintiff's impriſonment, which he repreſented as aggravated by every poſſible hardſhip, cruelty, and rigour. He then called five witneſſes on behalf of the plaintiff, four of whom were the guard placed over the plaintiff at Minorca. They proved his having been confined in a dungeon, wherein only capital offenders were uſed to be kept; all admittance refuſed to his wife and family, who came to bring him food and bedding, which were alſo denied him: That he lived upon bread and water during the ſix days he was in priſon, and lay on the bare floor of the priſon with no covering over him. The witneſſes never remembered any, even the moſt capital offender, treated with ſuch ſeverity, as they were allowed bedding, and meat and drink. They ſaid the plaintiff lived like a gentleman on the iſland, and they never heard to the contrary of his being a peaceable, quiet ſubject.

Other witneſſes were ready to prove the impriſonment, and likewiſe his being ſent to Carthagena; upon which Mr Serjeant Davy, one of the counſel for the defendant, got up, and ſaid, it was unneceſſary to trouble the court with their evidence, as he readily admitted on the ſide of the defendant the impriſonment as above ſtated, and likewiſe the baniſhment of the plaintiff. — No other evidence being therefore called, Mr Serjeant Davy addreſſed the jury in a very long ſpeech, wherein he endeavoured to eſtabliſh the following caſe for the defendant:

That the iſland of Minorca being formerly part of the dominions of the crown of Spain, by the treaty of Utrecht, in the year 1713, was ceded to the crown of G. Britain, and has continued part of the dominions of the crown of G. Britain ever ſince, except while it was in the poſſeſſion of the French laſt war: That ſoon after the iſland was ceded, the inhabitants petitioned to have a confirmation of their privileges, practices, and cuſtoms, by which the iſland had been always governed during the time of the Spaniſh command, which was accordingly granted to them; but his Majeſty in council has ever ſince made ſuch regulations for the better management of the internal police of the iſland as appeared neceſſary: That it was the conſtruction of one of theſe regulations that had given riſe to the preſent action. An order of the privy council was made in the year 1752, and tranſmitted to Minorca, to regulate the ſale of wine in the iſland, which enacted, "That the natives and inhabitants be at all times permitted to ſell their wine at or under the aſſoration-price (which was a ſtated regular market-price) without any intervention of the Governor, or any perſon acting under his authority:" That it appeared, however, that this order did not extend to St Philip's, the diſtrict of the iſland in which the plaintiff Fabrigas lived. Within that diſtrict the Governor had from time to time made ſuch regulations with reſpect to the ſale of wine as to him appeared proper; and at that very time, in the year 1771, an order of Gov. Johnſon's was in force, which only allowed a certain number of wine-houſes to be opened at a time; and that the inhabitants ſhould ballot for the ſelling of their wine. There is an officer called *Muſtaſaph*, in this diſtrict, whoſe duty it is, to inſpect and regulate the ſeveral markets, and to grant licences for the ſale of wine; and it was pretended that he had behaved to the plaintiff in a manner inconſiſtent with the duty of his office, by

refuſing

refuſing him the liberty of ſelling his wine under the aſſoration-price, and therefore a complaint was exhibited by Fabrigas to the defendant, Gov. Moſtyn, againſt the muſtaſaph; wherein he aſſerted his demand to be very reaſonable, and conformable to the expreſs diſpoſition of the order of 1752, which ſays, "That the inhabitants ſhall be permitted to ſell at the price of the aſſoration, or under it." The Governor ordered the muſtaſaph to anſwer this charge, which he did to the Governor's ſatisfaction. Fabrigas upon this preſented a ſecond petition to the Governor; which being referred to the law-officers of the iſland, they made an unfavourable report of it. Upon which he preſented a third, complaining of the judges, and ſeemed determined to force Gov. Moſtyn to take ſome ſteps againſt him, of which he might take an undue advantage. This having no effect, he preſented a fourth to the Governor's aid-de-camp, and told him, that he would back it, or get it backed, by 150 or 200 men, at the head of whom he would come to the Governor's the next day for an anſwer. This meſſage being told to the Governor, it alarmed him much; and as he knew the turbulent diſpoſition of the plaintiff, he conceived it as a menacing and hoſtile purpoſe; and therefore the next day called a council of his officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion, that the plaintiff was a dangerous perſon, and that a mutiny and ſedition would ariſe if he continued longer in the iſland; upon which he was ſeized, impriſoned, and at the end of ſix days ſent out of the iſland to Carthagena.—That the defendant conſidered this ſtep as the only means of preventing the very dangerous conſequences that might otherwiſe have enſued; and in this ſtep he purſued the example of former Governors in caſes of a ſimilar nature. "There cannot be a doubt (continued Serj. Davy) that the conduct of the plaintiff was very unjuſtifiable, and calculated for the purpoſe of leſſening the authority of the defendant as his Majeſty's Governor, and diſtreſſing him in the execution of his office. This attempt, however it may appear here, might have been attended with ſerious and fatal conſequences. For though we are in poſſeſſion of the iſland, yet the native inhabitants, the Minorquins, are by no means well affected to our government; a ſtrong inſtance of which appeared upon the invaſion of the iſland by the French during the late war, when ſcarce an inhabitant took up arms in our defence. Military diſcipline ſhould not therefore ſuffer the leaſt abatement or relaxation, and courts of law here ſhould hold a very ſtrict hand over actions brought by Minorquins againſt natural-born Engliſh ſubjects; eſpecially when ſuch action is, as in the preſent caſe, brought againſt the Governor of the iſland. The defendant contends, that what he did was ſtrictly conformable to the law and uſage of the iſland; that he acted in his capacity of Governor, and with the advice of the proper law-officers of the iſland; and ſhould it appear that every minute formal mode of procedure was not purſued in carrying the ſentence into execution, yet he truſts it will appear, that he was ſubſtantially right in purſuing the meaſures he did, and therefore that neither the court nor jury will countenance the preſent action.—This was the ſubſtance of the defence. Serj. Davy talked a great deal beſides about the characters of the plaintiff and defendant, and ſaid that ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſonages in the kingdom were ready (if found neceſſary) to prove the humane, tender, and amiable character of the Governor, meaning a liſt of twenty-ſix noblemen and gentlemen who were ſubpœna'd for that purpoſe, among whom were, Earls Waldegrave, Delawar, and Pembroke, Viſc[s] Townſhend and Ligonier, Lord Cornwallis, Gen[s] Keppel, Hervey, Johnſton, Clinton, and Burgoyne, Sir Charles Thompſon, &c. &c.; whereas the evidence produced would prove the plaintiff to be a diſſolute immoral perſon, of a ſeditious and turbulent nature and diſpoſition.—The witneſſes on behalf of the defendant, viz. James Wright, Eſq; Secretary to the Governor, John Pleydel, Eſq; his Aid-de-Camp; Robert Hudſon, Eſq; Fort-Adjutant, &c. were then called, who proved the facts ſtated in Serj. Davy's ſpeech, and ſpoke to the badneſs of the plaintiff's character, and the excellency of the defendant's. They depoſed likewiſe, that the authority of the Governor was arbitrary and unlimited on the iſland; and that his proclamations had the force of laws, and inflicted penalties and puniſhments on ſuch as dared to diſobey them.

Serj. Glynn replied to the following effect: That ſince he had addreſſed the court and jury laſt, the cauſe had been perplexed and purpoſely diverted from its

true meaning, to an inquiry foreign to the real queſtion; which queſtion was, Whether the plaintiff, a ſubject of G. Britain, circumſtanced as had been proved, was intitled to have redreſs for the injuries he had ſuffered, from an Engliſh jury? — That every conſideration of the characters of plaintiff and defendant, other than what aroſe from the caſe then under conſideration, ſhould be diſmiſſed from the attention of the jury; that he had made no malicious or uncandid inquiries into Gov. Moſlyn's character, nor pretended to queſtion the exiſtence of thoſe virtues and excellencies that his advocates and adherents had ſo liberally expatiated upon, and held up to public view, nor made any comment upon his behaviour but ſuch as of neceſſity reſulted from the preſent queſtion; — that he ſhould have been happy had the ſame caution and circumſpection been obſerved on the other ſide, inſtead of that ungenerous mode of procedure which he now complained of. A native of Minorca, though a ſubject of England, yet a ſtranger to our county, our language, and cuſtoms, comes here to ſeek redreſs from an Engliſh jury for his cruel and ill treatment abroad; in the court where his adverſary's defence is made, a principal article of that defence is the plaintiff's immoral and flagitious character. This unhappy foreigner is thought not to have ſuffered a ſufficient degree of puniſhment by his rigorous confinement in the dungeon, and baniſhment from his native country, and the ſociety of his family and friends, but new modes of torture are added. His domeſtic character is ranſacked; — he is charged with crimes which arraign his conduct as a father, a huſband, a citizen; — he is moſt ignominiouſly traduced by every method of legal cruelty, more fatal to his repoſe and happineſs than the utmoſt exceſs of corporal ſufferings. In ſuch a caſe as this the Serjeant ſaid, *he felt ſomething beyond the line of an advocate* [41.]; — the feelings of humanity were warmly intereſted on the occaſion, and he hoped they would not claim the attention of the jury in vain.

The defence however ſet up, and principally urged, in behalf of Gen. Moſlyn, is, That the plaintiff is a dangerous and ſeditious man, that his behaviour was ſuch as threatened even the loſs of the iſland; that he puniſhed Gov. Moſlyn with an improper importunity, and endeavoured to avail himſelf of a popular diſaffection among the Minorquins to the Engliſh government; that he threatened to come at the head of 150 or 200 men to receive an anſwer to his laſt petition, as if he meant to appear at the head of an armed force; that the iſland would have been in danger had the plaintiff continued in it. The defendant's counſel ſhould certainly have proved the exiſtence or at leaſt the probability of ſuch conſiderations before they proceeded to vindicate his conduct upon them. The plaintiff's petitions to the Governor have been read in court; they are expreſſed in very ſubmiſſive and reſpectable terms, and do not convey the leaſt idea of a ſeditious or turbulent purpoſe. The charge of his ſaying that he would appear at the head of 150 or 200 men is ſufficiently explained even by one of the defendant's own witneſſes, Mr Pleydell, who ſays, that he did not think the plaintiff meant by ſuch a declaration any hoſtile or mutinous purpoſe, but merely intended to produce that body of men to ſhew that he was not ſingular in his wiſh to have Gov. Johnſon's regulation altered, but that the ſaid 150 or 200 men were of the ſame opinion with him, and would back his petition: That if any different conſtruction could be, or was put upon this declaration, an inquiry ſhould certainly have been made after this body of men, and the Governor not have reſted ſatisfied with the puniſhment inflicted on the plaintiff, as long as he thought that the plaintiff had 150 or 200 adherents behind him in arms, mutinous and diſaffected. Had the Governor conceived the iſland to have been in any danger, (which his counſel declare he did, and that he was driven to act as he did in conſequence of ſuch opinion), is it to be believed that he made no inquiry after this body of malecontents? That the plaintiff had acted upon no other motive than that warmth of inclination which every man muſt feel who knows himſelf injured, and has the mortification to find, as an addition to his ſufferings, his complaints unheard, and his grievances unredreſſed. Even if his warmth had betrayed him into ſome unguarded behaviour or language, (which however had not been proved), ſtill the defendant's conduct towards him was not juſtifiable. And even if the law of Spain allowed his being baniſhed from his native place of reſidence, yet it gave no ſanction to the cruelty of his previous

impriſon-

impriſonment, nor juſtified the ſeverity of his being puniſhed without even the ceremony of judicial proceſs. In this the form as well as ſpirit of law was loſt. That ſuch illegal puniſhment without the forms of trial or judicial examination, and inflicted merely upon report, required great and exemplary damages. The defence of Gov. Moſtyn the Serjeant ſaid was guarded by a prefatory vindication of the defendant's conduct, which declines the juriſdiction of an Engliſh jury, and tells them, that ſuch conduct was ſtrictly conformable to the rules and maxims of arbitrary power, and therefore not cogniſable by their authority and juriſdiction: That if arbitrary power is avowed and exerciſed in any part of the Britiſh dominions, a Britiſh tribunal is not to examine into and puniſh it. But the true reaſon why Gov. Moſtyn tells the jury that they are incompetent for the examination of this queſtion, is becauſe this is the tribunal he muſt ever dread, as this it is which has always been the terrors of evil miniſters, and the ſcourge of arbitrary power. He then proved in an able manner, that the conſideration of the jury ſhould be built on a broad and extenſive foundation; and ſaid, that the power of the King could never be delegated to a Governor of even a conquered iſland, to alter laws in an arbitrary manner; and that if ſuch a conſtruction was put to a patent that paſſed the ſeal, he hoped to ſee the day when the miniſter that paſſed ſuch patent ſhould anſwer it with his head, it being repugnant to every idea of law and juſtice; that if this power had been long acquieſced in, and eſtabliſhed on the iſland, it was now high time to put a ſtop to it, as no precedent could juſtify oppreſſion, nor give a ſanction to the illegal exerciſe of authority; and that if no other method could be found out to ſecure the iſland, and preſerve our trade in the Mediterranean, but the exerciſe of that power, which was now the ſubject of complaint, he freely gave his conſent that the whole ſhould be ſacrificed, and would admit of no idea of preference to purchaſe or preſerve them at the expence of humanity, juſtice, and law; that a Governor could not act in a legiſlative capacity, without receiving inſtructions from home, the union of the legiſlative and executive authority being an union that the law abhorred; and that a Baſhaw of Egypt would have loſt his head had he preſumed to act in the manner Gov. Moſtyn has done. He then enlarged upon the evidence given to prove the defendant's conduct juſtifiable under the Spaniſh laws; and after very ſeverely commenting upon the circumſtance of a number of red coats coming to tell an Engliſh jury in Minorca what was law at Minorca, and remarking on the miſerable ſtate of thoſe wretched lawyers who lived in an iſland where laws are unneceſſary, (if the idea of the Governor's abſolute power be admitted), and their ſlaviſh doctrines and opinions that the Governor's power extended over this unhappy man in any ſhape that he pleaſed, ſo that immediate execution, perpetual impriſonment, or the moſt painful death that inventive torture could inflict, would have been as juſtifiable to the full as baniſhment. He anſwered the argument alledged on the other ſide, That the iſland of Minorca would be a very inſecure poſſeſſion unleſs military diſcipline and the ſtricteſt ſyſtem of authority was adhered to, by declaring it to be his opinion, that the affections of the Minorquins would be ſooner and more eaſily reconciled to our government, by admitting them, with the other ſubjects of G. Britain, to a free participation of the privilege of having their complaints heard, and their grievances redreſſed, by the verdict of a Britiſh jury, and by their being taught the bleſſings of the Engliſh law, than by their being kept under the rigour of military diſcipline, and being ruled by the coercive ſway of a rod of iron.

This was the material part of the Serjeant's reply. Mr Juſtice Gould then ſummed up the evidence to the jury with minuteneſs and accuracy; he hinted his opinion, that the defendant ſhould have pleaded in abatement to the juriſdiction of the courts, how far a Governor of a conquered iſland, which iſland had petitioned for a continuance of their native laws, was amenable before an Engliſh judicature at Guildhall, on the complaint of a native of ſuch conquered iſland, and how the juriſdiction of ſuch court had cogniſance of the complaint. Towards the concluſion of his ſpeech, he obſerved how very neceſſary it certainly was for the Governor of an iſland, anſwerable with his life for the proper execution of the important truſt committed to his charge, to check the firſt ſeeds and appearance of mutiny and ſedition in the iſland—but at the ſame time ſpoke much in favour of that expreſs proviſion in Magna Charta, which

which ſays, *Nullus liber homo exuletur*, and mentioned Lord Coke's opinion, that the King cannot even ſend a man Lord Lieutenant to Ireland againſt his will, ſince that might be only a more honourable baniſhment. His Lordſhip however humouroufly obſerved there were few he believed that would, in the preſent age, recoil at the royal propoſal. He entered a little into the doctrine of conquered iſlands, and the laws relating to them; but as he forbore being deciſive on the point, I omit his obſervation.

The jury then withdrew, and in about two hours time brought in their verdict for Mr Fabrigas the plaintiff, with 3000l. damages.

The defendant's counſel then tendered a bill of exceptions, which is in the nature of a writ of error, lying to the court of king's-bench; which, after ſome altercation, was admitted, and remains to be argued before the judges of the court of king's-bench, wherein the validity of the juriſdiction of the court, and the objections ſtated by Mr Juſtice Gould, will be examined into and decided.

A genuine anecdote of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

M. Diderot, well known in the republic of Letters, was lately ſo much reduced, as to be obliged to expoſe his library to ſale. This event happened at Paris, and Prince Gallitzin, the Empreſs's ambaſſador at the court of France, hearing of the circumſtance, ſent for M. Diderot, and requeſted him not to proceed in the ſale; the requeſt was accompanied with a handſome douceur. Pr. Gallitzin having made his Royal Miſtreſs acquainted with M. Diderot's diſtreſs, ſhe ordered his Excellency to pay M. Diderot the full value of his library, allowing him an excluſive uſe of it during the remainder of his life; and the more effectually to relieve his neceſſities, ſhe appointed him her librarian, and ſettled upon him a penſion of 1500 French livres, about 60 l. Engliſh, per ann. M. Diderot is now gone to Peterſburg to return thanks to his benefactreſs, who by a well-timed munificence, which does honour to Royalty, hath ſaved a man of merit from that penury and wretchedneſs which threatened the deſtruction of himſelf and a numerous offspring.

When the tongue of Calumny is inclined to recount the political foibles, or, if you pleaſe, vices of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, let the voice of Truth render juſtice to her character, by declaring her at the ſame time to be

The FRIEND of LETTERS,
The SUCCOURER of the INDIGENT,
The PATRONESS of SCIENCE, and
PROMOTER of the LIBERAL ARTS.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *July* 22. 1773.

OWing to ſeveral circumſtances, I had but lately an opportunity of looking into your Magazine for May; and was not a little ſurpriſed, to ſee the affair of St Ninians, taken, I ſuppoſe, wholly from the Caſe publiſhed for the patron*, which contains an unfair repreſentation of that cauſe.

As this very extraordinary ſettlement ſeems ſtill to intereſt the public, and as a repreſentation of facts is nothing more than what they are intitled to; ſo I hope to be allowed, through your uſeful repoſitory, to convey a few ſimple truths upon that ſubject.

It is ſaid, p. 270. of May Mag. "That the patron had given aſſurances, provided the preſentee were ſettled as a preliminary, that he would uſe his endeavours to procure a competent proviſion for a helper to him; and on this was founded the report given in to the preceding aſſembly by a committee." That this is the late invention of the parties concerned, will appear from the following ſtate of the fact, which I truſt will not be contradicted.

The patron, ſeveral years ago, cauſed it to be hinted to the members of preſbytery, that in caſe a reconciliation to the preſentee could be brought about, he would uſe his endeavours to procure a perpetual fund for an aſſiſtant in that pariſh. This ſcheme of a perpetual fund his agents hung out as a proper bait to catch the people. The ground upon which the patron went in propoſing ſuch a ſcheme was this.

The late Mr Mackie, miniſter of that pariſh, had been ſo ſucceſsful in the year 1746, as to obtain a ſum ſufficient to defray the loſs which the poor of that pariſh had ſuſtained by the blowing up of the kirk [viii. 221. 347.], together with the additional ſum of 300 l. This laſt ſum he appropriated, with conſent of thoſe having intereſt, as a fund for maintaining an aſſiſtant. 40 l. had been ſunk before, with the ſame deſign: ſo that here was a yearly income of 17 l. The patron propoſed ſinking 300 l. more, of the vacant ſtipend; and thoſe who were ſuppoſed to know the patron's mind, flattered ſeveral of the members of preſbytery with the hope of 400 l. Here then was no unlike-

* [It was. There was no Caſe for the other ſide.]

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ly proſpect of a perpetual fund for an aſſiſtant in that pariſh. The patron cauſed it to be intimated, that he was ſincere in his deſign of ſinking at leaſt 300 l. out of the vacant ſtipend, and wiſhed the members of preſbytery to lay hold of this argument, in order to reconcile the minds of the people to Mr Thomſon. His agents gave every poſſible encouragement; and the preſbytery were prevailed upon to circulate the propoſed deſign through the ſeveral quarters of the pariſh.

This, and this alone, gave riſe to the aſſembly's committee, and the compromiſe which took place in conſequence. Parties met upon this very principle, That a perpetual fund for an aſſiſtant ſhould be found. A yearly income of 32 or 37 l. had been conſidered as already fixed. The procuring ſome additional ſum, — ordaining the aſſiſtant, — and having one agreeable to the people, were particulars to be concluded upon at that committee. To give time for the firſt, (procuring an additional ſum), it was propoſed, that the admitting Mr Thomſon ſhould be delayed till the 20th of November; a period ſufficiently diſtant for ſecuring another half-year's vacant ſtipend, and obtaining the conſent and aſſiſtance of the other heritors. Theſe were the objects, and the only ones, in view; which determined all parties to agree on the 20th of November, rather than the 20th of June.

That the ordaining the aſſiſtant was another particular, underſtood and proceeded upon, will not be diſputed by any of the patron's friends who can recollect the very ſingular expreſſions, often repeated by the patron, at that committee. They were in theſe words: "That this aſſiſtant ſhould both chriſten and baptize." Did not this mean ordination, which they are now ſo anxious to refuſe?

Concerning the laſt particular, the patron declared, that it was not his intention, that the election of this aſſiſtant ſhould be thrown into the hands of the people; yet, for this vice, he meant to gratify them in one that ſhould be agreeable.

That all theſe preliminaries were to be arranged and fixed by the 20th of November, was underſtood by the committee, was confided in by the preſbytery, and never queſtioned by the patron: A demonſtration of which was the acquieſcence of all preſent to this propoſition, That the admiſſion of Mr Thomſon and the ordination of the aſſiſtant ſhould be *ſimul et ſemel*. — With what decency, propriety, or truth, is it then ſaid, p. 271. that the two aſſertions in the reſolution of preſbytery are abſolutely erroneous, viz. that the fund ſhould be perpetual, and the aſſiſtant ordained? Theſe, as I have ſhown, were the two circumſtances which conſtituted the very being and eſſence of the ſcheme. — It is talking idly, to ſay, that the patron would uſe his intereſt with the heritors to provide a fund for an aſſiſtant during Mr Thomſon's incumbency. That might poſſibly have been a tranſaction between the patron and Mr Thomſon, to have relieved the incumbent of ſome perſonal labour and expence; but could be no concern of the heritors, no object for them, the preſbytery, or even the pariſh, to ſeek after. — 17 l. a-year were already ſecured, and Mr Thomſon was at liberty, during his incumbency, to provide what was further requiſite out of whatever funds he could beſt ſpare; while the pariſh was deprived of that perpetual fund promiſed them, or an ordained aſſiſtant agreeable to them.

The ingenuity made uſe of to avoid the preſbytery's ſtrongeſt claim, might have paſſed from an agent at the bar, but was unworthy of being handed down as a diſguiſe upon the public. It was this, p. 270. "That the patron's doers had ſeveral meetings with the heritors to concert a plan for providing a helper: and though the heritors would not bind themſelves to the perpetual ſupport of one, it had been generally agreed, that a helper ſhould be ſupported during Mr Thomſon's incumbency, and conſiderable progreſs had been made in providing a *handſome* fund for that purpoſe: The patron agreed, that the reverſion of the vacant ſtipend ſhould be thrown into the fund; the heritors propoſed giving 20 l. themſelves, and adding 15 l. from the funds of the ſeſſion." — This 15 l. and 2 l. more, I have mentioned already, as eſtabliſhed for this purpoſe, independent of the patron or heritors.

A ſhort hiſtory of theſe meetings will explain the wonderful zeal and aſſiduity of the patron. — A meeting was called ſome time in July or Auguſt, at which none were preſent but a few of the ſmaller heritors, who neither could, nor were inclined to do much. A ſecond meeting was ordered to be intimated; and, owing to ſome county-buſineſs, this was adjourned. A third meeting was held, where the patron, after much heſitation, propoſed

propoſed ſinking 150l. for an aſſiſtant during Mr Thomſon's incumbency, when it was well known there were about 800l. vacant ſtipend in his hand.

This inconſiderable ſum, offered with reluctance, and for ſo temporary a purpoſe as Mr Thomſon's incumbency, gave much offence to the heritors then preſent, and broke up the meeting. —— Now this was the *handſome* fund provided, — offered in a *handſome* manner, — and for a *handſome* purpoſe. —— *I am, &c.*

A Lover of Truth.

An account of Mr Thomſon's admiſſion.

SIR, *July* 7. 1775.

THE preſbytery of Stirling being met on the 29th June, the day fixed by the ſentence of the general aſſembly for admitting Mr Thomſon, it was expected, that Mr Buchanan, as the laſt admitted miniſter in the preſbytery, who had never officiated at an ordination or admiſſion, would have preſided upon this occaſion, that being the general practice of the church: but Mr Robert Finlay, miniſter at Dollar, having made an offer of his ſervice, though it was not his turn, the preſbytery accepted his offer, and appointed him to preſide at this ſettlement.

I having gone to the church, where many heritors and a numerous congregation of the pariſhioners attended, Mr Finlay mounted the pulpit; and, after ſinging pſalms, proceeded to pray. But in his prayer he neither took any notice of the purpoſe of the meeting, nor offered the petition uſual upon ſuch occaſions, for a bleſſing upon the work they were going about. It was next expected that he would deliver a ſermon, and in the courſe of it exhort Mr Thomſon to a proper diſcharge of his duty in the office of paſtor, and the pariſhioners to harmony and dutiful ſubmiſſion to his miniſtry, and enforce theſe exhortations by arguments ſuited to the occaſion. In place of this, however, he thought proper to call upon Mr Thomſon; who having ſtood up in his place, he, to the general aſtoniſhment of all preſent, addreſſed him in a ſpeech of upwards of half an hour's length, informing Mr Thomſon, and the audience, that the preſbytery had come there in obedience to a ſentence of the general aſſembly, whereby they were bound, under the ſtrongeſt cord of eccleſiaſtical authority, to admit him on that day miniſter of St Ninians. He obſerved, that though it was agreeable to the letter, yet it was contrary to the ſpirit of that ſentence, that he ſhould be admitted miniſter of that pariſh. He next painted the character and long continuance of the oppoſition in the ſtrongeſt terms; and added, that the ſentence of the aſſembly could fix no paſtoral relation betwixt him and the people; ſo that if he became miniſter of St Ninians under it, he could only get right to the manſe and glebe, and be ſtyled the *ſtipend-lifter* of that pariſh; but that the people, ſo far from regarding him, or ſubmitting to him or his miniſtry, would abhor, deſpiſe, and inſult him. After this he made ſome bitter reflections upon Mr Thomſon, accuſing him of blaſphemy, in declaring, that he accepted the call *in the fear of the Lord*; and of pride and contention, in obſtinately inſiſting to be ſettled; and added, that if he was, he, and 20,000, all good friends to the church, would go twenty miles to ſee him depoſed; and concluded this extraordinary diſcourſe, by calling on Mr Thomſon, as he expected mercy at the great tribunal, and ſeveral other conjurations of the ſame ſacred kind, to give up the mad attempt of becoming miniſter of St Ninians. When Mr Finlay had ended this ſpeech, Mr Thomſon anſwered him in the following words: "I forgive you for what you have now ſaid; may God forgive you: proceed to obey the orders of your ſuperiors." Several members of the preſbytery then called out to Mr Finlay to put the uſual queſtions to Mr Thomſon; but that he expreſsly refuſed, and finiſhed the admiſſion by uttering theſe words: "I, as moderator of the preſbytery of Stirling, admit you, Mr David Thomſon, to be miniſter of the pariſh of St Ninians, according to the true ſenſe and ſpirit of the late ſentence of the general aſſembly; and you are hereby admitted accordingly." He then prayed, and this, as he had done before, without craving God's bleſſing upon the work of the day. Neither did he give Mr Thomſon any charge with reſpect to the exerciſe of his office in that pariſh, or any advice to the people, though there was a numerous congregation preſent.

Having thus fairly laid before your readers the manner in which this tranſaction was conducted, it would be improper to preoccupy the reflections which will naturally ariſe from it. I ſhall only aſk, whether it is poſſible to aſſign any

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one good motive for Mr Finlay's conduct on that occaſion? I will not ſay, that the Rev. Gentleman meant to ſtir up the people to a ſeditious and violent oppoſition to the admiſſion; though, I believe, moſt readers will agree, that, conſidering the nature of his diſcourſe, ſuch a conſequence would not have been ſurpriſing. But I beg leave to aſk, Whether, while it was obviouſly calculated to encourage the pariſhioners in their oppoſition to Mr Thomſon, and to prevent his miniſtry from having a good effect amongſt them, it had not, at the ſame time, a tendency to inſpire them with a contempt for the judgements of the general aſſembly, and thus to diminiſh that reſpect in the members of the church, to their eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors in general, without which ſhe cannot long ſubſiſt, with any degree of utility? and, Whether the daring attack upon the character of Mr Thomſon, as guilty of the higheſt crimes, merely for inſiſting to be ſettled miniſter of that pariſh, (a conduct authoriſed by the general aſſembly, which neceſſarily implied their participating in theſe crimes), was not as inconſiſtent with the charity of a Chriſtian, as with that reſpect, which, as the member of an inferior judicatory, acting in the execution of their ſentence, he owed to the judgement of his ſuperiors? or, Whether the church of Scotland can ever expect to preſerve that reſpect from the people which ſhe has hitherto commanded, and which is ſo neceſſary for giving effect to her miniſtry, or that regularity in her government and diſcipline which is eſſential to her as a political body, if her ſupreme judicatory ſhall allow an individual acting under her authority to be inſulted and abuſed, and her decrees to be traduced as unconſtitutional and iniquitous, by the very officer who carries them into execution? and therefore, Whether it is not indiſpenſably neceſſary to check ſo dangerous an evil in the bud, by making ſuch a ſignal example of the offender, as may ſhow that this national church, while ſhe conducts her government on the freeſt and the beſt principles, will alſo enforce, with becoming dignity, that due regard to her authority, which the equality of her conſtitution gives her the beſt right to command?

A friend to the Kirk of Scotland.

Caledonian Mercury.

ANSWER.

MR Thomſon, in the decline of life, of a weak voice, and ſtill weaker conſtitution, and unable to diſcharge the ordinary miniſterial duties in a ſmall pariſh where he was ſettled, accepted of a preſentation to St Ninians, one of the largeſt churches and pariſhes in Scotland. Sixty heritors, and almoſt all the pariſhioners, oppoſed this ſettlement, as irrational and abſurd. Apprehending that the laws of this church could not countenance a ſettlement that could be of no ſervice to the intereſts of religion in the pariſh, few or none of the pariſhioners ſubſcribed his call, almoſt all the ſubſcribers being of the Epiſcopal communion. Mr Thomſon, in the face of all this oppoſition, and conſcious of his increaſing inability to diſcharge the *miniſterial* duties to ſuch a pariſh, adhered to his preſentation, and craved to be ſettled. This gave a new *vidimus* of his character, and furniſhed an additional argument to his oppoſers. They then ſaw, that Mr Thomſon cared not for their intereſts, and was indifferent whether the miniſterial duties were diſcharged properly among them or not, provided he was ſettled.

In theſe circumſtances, no perſon of common ſenſe could imagine, that he had any thing in view by his obſtinate adherence to his preſentation, except to be put in poſſeſſion of the ſtipend, manſe, and glebe: ſo that Mr Finlay's admitting him to the poſſeſſion of theſe, was all that could be done for him, as it gave him all that he could ever have expected, and all that the general aſſembly had in their power to give him. Mr Thomſon could not expect, that theſe Epiſcopal heritors and pariſhioners, who, for reaſons of their own, had ſigned his call, would renounce their former profeſſion, and attend his miniſtry; though they had moſt profanely and hypocritically invited him, under their hands, to take the charge of their ſouls, and promiſed him all due obedience in the Lord. As little could he expect, that the deciſion of the general aſſembly, and his being ſettled upon it in the ordinary form, would put an end to the oppoſition of the pariſhioners, or make them ſubmit to his miniſtry, unleſs the aſſembly could have given him a good conſtitution to enable him to diſcharge his duty, and a good character to recommend him to their approbation. It

is long ſince the deciſions of our general aſſemblies have loſt all authority among the members of this church, as they are generally ſuppoſed to be influenced by motives totally different from reaſon and religion.

Your correſpondent affects to wonder at Mr Finlay's offering his ſervice to admit Mr Thomſon, in place of thoſe younger members whom he mentions; which ſhows that he is a ſtranger to the cauſe, and to the general ſentiments of the members of this church, in that part of the country; otherwiſe he muſt have known, that Mr Finlay's offering to officiate on ſo unpopular an occaſion deſerved praiſe inſtead of cenſure. The admiſſion of Mr Thomſon was ſo odious a buſineſs, that if any young man had been employed in it, the conſequence would have been, the ſcattering of his congregation, and marring his uſefulneſs.— It is not ſurpriſing that Mr Finlay did not aſk the divine bleſſing on the buſineſs of the day, when it is conſidered, that the buſineſs was only to gratify the ambition of an obſtinate old man, to defraud an innocent congregation of an uſeful miniſter, and to pleaſe the natural enemies of our conſtitution; and all this upon the pain of the higheſt cenſures of the church. Nor is the want of a ſermon to be complained of, unleſs it be ſaid that a ſermon would have enabled Mr Thomſon to diſcharge the miniſterial duties, or prevailed on the pariſhioners, moſt of whom were abſent, to ſubmit to his miniſtry.— Mr Finlay's addreſſing Mr Thomſon to renounce his preſentation for the peace of the pariſh, was an act of the greateſt friendſhip; and appears the more neceſſary on this occaſion, as Mr Thomſon having been a declared oppoſer of violent ſettlements, and having often affirmed that he would not intrude himſelf upon that congregation, it was to be expected, that on ſeeing that his ſettlement could not be attended with any good conſequence, he would have renounced his preſentation, and continued in a pariſh where he had ſome opportunity of being uſeful.— If Mr Thomſon minded only his own intereſt, without any regard to the intereſts of religion, as he appears to have done, he deſerves to be depoſed; and I hope there are ten times more people than Mr Finlay mentioned, who would rejoice in ſuch an event; though Mr Finlay could not expect it at preſent, when he himſelf, and the other members of this ſynod, had been refuſed to be heard before a late aſſembly, againſt a miniſter convicted of groſs immorality. [xxxii. 286. 303.]

Your correſpondent appears to be a ſtranger to our conſtitution, elſe he could not have been ſurpriſed at Mr Finlay's not putting the uſual queſtions to Mr Thomſon; as that gentleman, in his then circumſtances, could not have given ſatisfying anſwers to them. One of them is in theſe words, "Are not zeal for the honour of God, love to Jeſus Chriſt, and deſire of ſaving ſouls, your great motive, and chief inducement, to enter into the function of the holy miniſtry, and not *worldly deſigns and intereſt?*" Another thus: "Do you accept of, and cloſe with, the call to be paſtor of this pariſh; and promiſe, through grace, to perform all the duties of a faithful miniſter of the goſpel among this people?" [xxxi. 122.]— Will even your correſpondent ſay, that Mr Thomſon could have given an affirmative anſwer to theſe queſtions, without manifeſt perjury? Or could he promiſe to diſcharge the duty of a miniſter to his callers, who were of a different communion, and bound in conſcience not to countenance his miniſtry?— So that Mr Finlay's charging him with *blaſphemy*, for declaring that he accepted the call of the non-jurant Epiſcopals *in the fear of the Lord*, is by no means unjuſt.

Your correſpondent aſks, Whether it is poſſible to aſſign one good motive for Mr Finlay's conduct? I think ſeveral very obvious and good ones might be aſſigned: Friendſhip to a man who was making himſelf uſeleſs; a concern for the intereſts of religion, which ſuffer ſo much from the covetous and ſelfiſh conduct of miniſters; and a deſire of retaining a numerous pariſh in the communion of this church. Are theſe reckoned for nothing by a friend of the Church of Scotland?— But I would aſk your correſpondent, in return, What motive can be aſſigned for Mr Thomſon's conduct, that is worthy of either a Miniſter or a Chriſtian, and what good end can be ſerved by his ſettlement at St Ninians in his preſent circumſtances?— What the gentleman mentions about Mr Finlay's ſtirring up the people to ſedition and violence, ſeems ridiculous even in his own opinion. He ſays, he will not ſay ſo, but ſuch a conſequence would not have been ſurpriſing. Does the gentleman imagine, that the pariſhioners of St Ninians, with ſixty heritors at their head, would have been ſo fooliſh as to expoſe themſelves to ſining and impriſonment, merely for the ſake of

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hindering a covetous ſuperannuated man from enjoying for a few years a little more ſtipend, when, it is to be hoped, that the courſe of nature will rid them of him in a ſhort time? — The gentleman obſerves, that he does not *ſay* ſo; but by throwing out ſuch an abſurd reflection, he hopes ſome of your readers will be fooliſh enough to *think* ſo.

As to Mr Finlay's encouraging the people in their oppoſition to Mr Thomſon, your correſpondent has certainly forgot the age he lives in. He ſeems to have been dreaming of the days of Popery and feudal tyranny, when the people of this country were wholly ignorant, and blindly ſwallowed whatever opinions were taught them by their ghoſtly fathers. But, to his ſorrow, ſuch times are no more. As it is well known that the people have already the utmoſt contempt for the authority of the general aſſembly, when interponed to a violent ſettlement, as they have no reſpect at all for them in ſuch caſes, what folly is it to talk of *diminiſhing* their reſpect for their eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors?

Your correſpondent complains of what he calls "a daring attack upon Mr Thomſon's character, as guilty of the higheſt crimes, in a conduct authoriſed by the general aſſembly, which neceſſarily implied their participating in ſuch crimes." On this I have ſeveral things to obſerve: Mr Thomſon's character, by his conduct in this affair, is almoſt in a ſtate of nonentity, and incapable of ſuffering any diminution. It is not true, that Mr Thomſon's conduct has been authoriſed even by the majority of the general aſſembly. He had none of their advice or authority, either in accepting his preſentation, or obſtinately adhering to it: I know many that have voted repeatedly for his ſettlement, who declare their diſapprobation of his conduct, but thought it conform to their principles to vote for his ſettlement, merely in honour to the patronage-act. But though Mr Thomſon's conduct had received the approbation of the general aſſembly, as it has not, does your correſpondent imagine, that a general aſſembly cannot be guilty of a crime, or that it is unlawful for any to ſay ſo? I hope that tyranny has not yet taken place in this country: but perhaps the gentleman is newly returned from his travels in France and Italy, and does not recollect, that this is a free country. Are not the moſt ſolemn determinations of the legiſlature daily traduced as *pernicious* and *criminal*, by ſuch as believe them to be ſo, with impunity? Mr Finlay ſhewed the higheſt reſpect to the ſentence of the aſſembly, that any perſon of his principles and perſuaſion was capable of ſhewing, by putting it in execution ſo far as it could be executed; by putting Mr Thomſon in poſſeſſion of the beloved objects of his ambition, the ſtipend, manſe, and glebe. I hope that Mr Finlay is not to be cenſured for not believing that the ſentence of the aſſembly was a juſt one. Does your correſpondent think that he ought to have profeſſed ſuch a belief, contrary to his conſcience? Let us ſuppoſe, that inſtead of Mr Finlay, ſome loyal and faithful preacher of paſſive obedience had officiated on this occaſion, will the gentleman ſay, that the pariſhioners would have received Mr Thomſon as their miniſter, and believed that he had acted from a regard to their ſpiritual intereſts? — It is falſe, that Mr Thomſon was acting under the authority of the aſſembly, in demanding to be ſettled at St Ninians. The aſſembly ordered his ſettlement, but with this tacit proviſo, that he ſhould demand it. If he had thought fit to reſign his preſentation, no cenſure could have paſſed on him for doing it. Inſtead of the aſſembly's authority, therefore, it is evident that Mr Thomſon was only acting from that conceit of his own wiſdom, which has made him deſpiſe the advice of his beſt friends. — As to the authority of this church, about which your correſpondent affects ſo much concern, I hope that no ſentence of aſſembly ſhall ever be executed, merely from a regard to their authority. This is abſolute Popery, though your correſpondent does not ſeem to know ſo much. If the judicatories of the church of Scotland deſire that their ſentences ſhould be duly reſpected, and punctually executed, the true method for attaining this is, to give their ſentences always according to juſtice and the good of the ſociety, and then they will be readily executed, from a ſenſe of their internal rectitude and utility, without uſing the cord of eccleſiaſtical authority, which, however ſtrong, is apt to break by too much ſtraining. — It is true, that our aſſemblies of late have made much more uſe of *Authority* than *Reaſon*, which makes many people imagine, that *Reaſon* is ſeldom of their ſide. Whether this does not tend to promote the growth of Popery, I leave to the gentlemen of the committee on that buſineſs [274.], to determine. Unluckily, however, your correſpondent

reſpondent follows the ſame method, and does not pretend to aſſign one reaſon for Mr Thomſon's ſettlement, except the authority of the aſſembly: but for this I forgive him, as I believe that is the only reaſon could be given.

Your correſpondent ſeems to be very impatient to get Mr Finlay depoſed, though he is at a loſs for a reaſon for it, except his executing the aſſembly's ſentence in another manner than this friend of tyranny would have wiſhed. It ſeems he is not ſatisfied that the miniſters of this church ſhould be obedient to the aſſembly in their external and official actions, unleſs their minds and conſciences are alſo enſlaved to eccleſiaſtical authority. But I hope that our aſſemblies are weary of violent meaſures, and that their laſt ſentence of that kind lies as heavy on their conſciences, as it has done upon their reputation. Mr Finlay, in my opinion, deſerves the thanks of the general aſſembly, and of every honeſt man and free Briton, for ſhewing at once his obedience to his ſuperiors, and his abhorrence of covetous intruding miniſters.

On white ſpots in the ſea. By Capt. Newland

SEveral navigators, on their paſſage from Mocha to Bombay, Surat, &c. have diſcovered in the night ſpots of water as white as milk, and could never aſſign a reaſon for it. Many have been ſo much alarmed, that they have hove to, and ſounded; but I never heard of any body getting ground. In my paſſage acroſs thoſe ſeas in the Kelſall, I diſcovered, about eight in the evening, the water all round me as white as milk, intermixed with ſtreaks or ſerpentine lines of black water. I immediately drew a bucket of it, and carried it to the light; where it appeared juſt as other water. I drew ſeveral more, and found it the ſame. Some I kept till the next morning; when I could perceive no difference from that along-ſide. We had run by the log 50 min. from the time we firſt obſerved it till day-light, and during all that time the water continued white as milk; but at full day light, it was of its uſual colour. Next evening, about ſeven, the water appeared again as white as before. I then drew a bucket, and carried it to a very dark place; and holding my head cloſe to the bucket, I could perceive with my naked eye an innumerable quantity of animalcules floating about alive, which enlightened that ſmall body of water to an amazing degree. From thence I conclude, that the whole maſs of water muſt be filled with this ſmall fiſh-ſpawn or animalcules, and that this is the reaſon of the water's appearing white at night.

An abſtract of the act 13° Geo. III. cap. 71. intitled, *An act for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminiſhing the gold coin of this kingdom.*

Preamble. THE preventing the currency of clipped and unlawfully diminiſhed and counterfeit money is a more effectual means to preſerve the coin entire and pure, than the moſt rigorous laws for the puniſhment of ſuch as diminiſh or counterfeit the ſame: By the known laws of this kingdom, no perſon ought to pay, or knowingly tender in payment, any counterfeit or unlawfully diminiſhed money; and all perſons may not only refuſe the ſame, but may, and by the ancient ſtatutes have been required to deſtroy and deface the ſame; and, more particularly, the tellers in the receipt of the exchequer, by their duty, and oath of office, are required to receive no money but good and true; and to the end the ſame might be the better diſcerned, by the ancient courſe of the ſaid receipt of the exchequer all money ought to be received there by weight as well as tale: By an act 9° & 10° Will. III. *for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminiſhing the coin of this kingdom*, proviſions are made for preventing the currency of clipped and counterfeit ſilver money, but reſpecting the gold money no proviſion is thereby made: Enacted, &c.

§ 1. It is and ſhall be lawful for any perſon to whom any gold money ſhall be tendered, any piece or pieces whereof ſhall be diminiſhed otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing, or that he ſhall ſuſpect to be counterfeit, to cut, break, or deface, ſuch piece or pieces; and if any piece ſo cut, &c. ſhall appear to be diminiſhed (otherwiſe than by reaſonable wearing) or counterfeit, the perſon tendering the ſame ſhall bear the loſs thereof; but if the ſame ſhall be due weight, and appear to be lawful money, the perſon that cut, broke, or defaced the ſame, ſhall receive it at the rate it was coined for: and if any queſtion ſhall ariſe, whether the piece ſo cut be counterfeit or diminiſhed in manner aforeſaid, it ſhall be heard, and finally determined, by the mayor or other chief officer of any city or town-corporate, or by ſome juſtice inhabiting near the place where ſuch tender ſhall be made; and for determining any ſuch queſtions ſuch mayor, &c.

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or justice, shall have full power to administer an oath to any person.

2. The tellers at the receipt of the exchequer, and their deputies and clerks, are hereby required to cut, break, or deface, or cause to be cut, &c. every piece of counterfeit or unlawfully diminished gold money that shall be tendered in payment to them, to the use of the King. And the better to discover gold money that is counterfeit or unlawfully diminished, from that which is good and true, the said tellers, &c. shall weigh, in whole sums or otherwise, all gold money by them received; and if any piece thereof shall appear to be counterfeit or unlawfully diminished, the same shall not be received by or from them in the said receipt of the exchequer, nor be allowed them upon their respective accounts.

An order issued by the Lords of the Treasury, July 23. to the receivers of the revenue throughout the kingdom.

WHereas by an act passed in the last session of parliament, it is declared to be lawful for any person, to whom any gold money shall be tendered, any piece whereof shall be diminished, otherwise than by reasonable wearing, to cut, break, and deface such piece; these are therefore to order and direct you to put the said act in execution, and to cut and deface every piece of gold coin of this realm that shall be tendered to you in payment in the course of your receipt, which shall be deficient in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing: And as a doubt may arise upon some pieces of coin, whether the same have been unlawfully diminished, or are only deficient through the fair wear thereof; you are in such case to take it for granted, that every piece of gold coin that is less in weight than is here under specified, has been unlawfully diminished, and accordingly are to deface it; but in every other case, where it manifestly appears that the gold coin offered you in payment has been unlawfully diminished, you are hereby directed to cut it, although the weight thereof may exceed the weight hereunder specified. And in order to accelerate the destruction of such diminished gold coin, and to accommodate the holders thereof as far as the circumstances of the case will admit, you are hereby directed, until the 21st day of September next ensuing the date hereof, to accept and take all such cut money in payment by the weight thereof, after the rate of 3 l. 17 s. 10 d. ½ per ounce, if the owner of such money request the same; — and the same shall be received from you again as cash, at the rate foresaid.

TABLE.

	dw.	*gr.*
Guineas coined prior to the 1st Geo. III. - -	5	3
Half-guineas during the above period, - -	2	13
Guineas coined during the reign of his present Majesty, and previous to the 1st of January 1772,	5	6
Half-guineas during the same period, - -	2	14
Quarter-guineas - - -	1	7
Guineas coined subsequent to the 1st of January 1772, -	5	8
Half-guineas subsequent to the 1st of January 1772, -	2	16

[The Troy pound of gold is coined into forty-four guineas and a half; 1 lb. Troy = 12 ounces, 1 oz. = 20 pennyweights, 1 dw. = 24 grains; so that a guinea, when new-coined, should weigh 5 dw. 9 gr. and 39 89ths of a grain; and the value of a grain of gold in currency (throwing away the fraction) is 1 d. and 303 320ths of a penny, *i. e.* a little more than 1 d. and 15 16ths of a penny; which amounts to 3 l. 17 s. 10½ per oz. or 44 l. 14 s. 6 d. per lb. —— In Scotland the pound Troy is thus divided: 1 lb. = 12 ounces, 1 oz = 16 drops, 1 dr. = 30 grains. The pound, ounce, and grain, are precisely the same weight in England and Scotland. —— A guinea, at 2 d. the grain, would amount to 21 s. 6 d. besides the fraction. — 1 lb. Avoirdupois is equal to 14 oz. 11 dw. 15½ gr. Troy. —— The Portuguese piece, Johannes, should weigh 18 dw. 11 gr.; and the half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of that piece, in just proportion; and the Moidore should weigh 6 dw. 22 gr.; and the half and quarter moidores in just proportion.]

" *Bank of England, July* 31. 1773. At the request of the Rt Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and for the relief of those who have in their possession the diminished gold coin of this kingdom; this is to give notice, That on Monday next, the second of August, will be taken in at the Bullion-office in the Bank, at the rate of three pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence halfpenny per ounce, any quantity of guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas, that have been cut or defaced, agreeable to the act of parliament, not less than fifty guineas in a parcel, and to continue taking in there every Monday, Wednesday,

Wednesday, and Saturday, (holidays excepted), from the hours of nine in the morning to three in the afternoon, till further notice. *Francis Martin, Assistant Secretary.*" *Lond. gaz.* [392.]

REMARKS.

To prevent our gold and silver coin being melted down, or carried out of the kingdom, a gentleman proposes the following scheme. "Let all the gold and silver coin in this kingdom be called in, and a new coinage take place immediately. The guineas should pass for 21*s.* as at present, but their intrinsic value should be no more than 20*s.* or 20*s.* 6*d.* The shillings should have no more than 10*d.* or 11*d.* silver in them. This method, in my opinion, would prevent our coin either from being carried out of the kingdom, or from being melted down in it. The advantage arising from this new coinage would be very considerable, which should go to the public. The dye of the gold coin should also be somewhat different from the present: Round the extremity should be a very narrow circle about a line width, raised, besides being milled, so that the smallest diminishing would be perceived."

In the year 1695 the current coin of this kingdom was found to be in so bad a state, that it produced distress equal to that we experience at present; which caused public inquiry to be made into the proper method to be pursued for amendment. By order of the Lords of the Treasury, Mr Lowndes, their secretary, delivered them a report of his opinion what measures were proper to be taken in carrying on a new coinage; which he thought would best be effected by *diminishing* the standard. But Mr Locke publishing his disapprobation of Mr Lowndes's plan, occasioned it to be dropped; and a new coinage was carried on upon the old standard, as Locke recommended, at a very great expence to government.

"Nothing can put a stop to clipping, now it is grown so universal, and men are become so skilful in it, but making it unprofitable; nothing can make clipping unprofitable, but making all light money go only for its weight. This stops clipping, filing, and sweating, in a moment, brings out all the milled and weighty money, deprives us not of any part of our clipped money for the use of trade, and brings it orderly, and by degrees, and without force, into the mint to be recoined." *Locke.*

SIR, *London, July* 22.

WEre there any new proofs wanting to shew, that the ill-grounded clamours of a part of the people, and the wretched efforts of those who promise to derive to themselves particular advantages, by promoting an indiscriminate disapprobation of every measure of administration, right or wrong, were the effects of nothing else but ignorance heated by faction; a stronger instance need not be adduced, than the silly and unjustifiable censures heaped upon the minister, respecting the act lately passed for remedying, or at least arresting, the increasing evils arising from the diminishing and clipping the gold coin current in this country.

To shew that those evils called aloud for redress, and were likely to grow into the first magnitude, it will be necessary to state a few facts not generally known, and from which, it may be well presumed, they principally originated.

The greatest part, nay almost the whole of our gold comes from Portugal, and is brought from Falmouth to the Bank, where it is delivered out to those to whom it is consigned, on paying a small premium for carriage, freight, and insurance. It is then taken home to the merchants houses, and weighed; and such pieces as will bring more than 1*l.* 16*s.* and so in proportion, as bullion, are either returned, and sold to the Bank, or disposed of to brokers at market price; which, on an average, produce a profit of more than three per cent. to the owners or remitters. The remainder under the standard-weight, being on an average about ten in a hundred, are paid away by tale, and consequently enter into circulation. Those usually want from threepence to half a crown, but seldom more. What further operations they undergo by the *cognoscenti* at this side of the water, I will not pretend to say; but from my own knowledge I do venture to affirm this to be one grand source of our light six-and-thirties, &c. Another cause of the deficiency of the gold coin in general is, the exchange to Holland being constantly against us; of which the opulent Jews are well aware, and carry on accordingly a very profitable traffick to that country, by this means, both in respect of our new-coined heavy guineas, and such part of the above-mentioned bullion

as

as does not make its way to the Tower through the medium of the Bank. I shall not advert to other obvious causes, scarcely unknown to any one, the frequent executions being sufficient proof, that numbers of people live entirely by diminishing and clipping the current coin. This, however, I contend for, that the causes assigned in the foregoing part of this letter, the necessary wear on the old guineas, the premium of two and a half per cent. paid on the new ones at the French and Flandrican mints, and the *industry* of the Dutch, German, and Polish Jews, operate in a proportion of at least ten to one to any other cause whatever, in producing the evils the present act was intended to put a stop to.

If the above, then, be a true and faithful state of the affair, what more effectual measures could the minister have adopted in so pressing an exigency? Edmund himself will hardly say, that his Lordship might, if he pleased, have transferred the course of exchange for all Europe from Amsterdam to London. To attempt to fix a general price on gold bullion, would be, if possible, more romantic. Neither could he have prohibited the importation of it from Portugal, unless he meant to establish a paper, instead of a gold currency throughout the nation. O! but, replies every *rug-house* politician, his Lordship could have called in all the light guineas, and have reimbursed the crown by a tax on the people, to make good the deficiency. That is, in other words, to give notice to every domestic and foreign villain concerned in this traiterous traffick, whether in the neighbourhood of Leeds, Hamburg, or Dantzick, to immediately apply (with all possible diligence) to his former vocation, that he may be enabled to rob the English nation at the rate of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. and that in proportion to his dexterity, and means in respect of property. — And to what purpose? — To lay a foundation for a return of the like evils in a few years, and that at a very enormous immediate expence to this country, already sufficiently loaded with taxes of every kind.

An Old Merchant.

SIR, *London, July 31.*

THE practice of diminishing our gold coin has been long carried on to an alarming degree; and it may be supposed, that all honest men unite in a wish that an employment of such extensive prejudice ought to be checked, however we may disagree as to the most probable method of stopping this public robbery.

The preamble to the late act asserts, with great truth, that to prevent the currency of diminished and counterfeit money, is a more effectual means to preserve the coin entire and pure, than the most rigorous laws for the punishment of those who clip and counterfeit it; and the direct object of this statute is therefore to prevent the currency of any gold coin, the weight of which has been diminished by artificial methods.

With this view it was indispensably necessary to make an instant stoppage of all light money, in the hands where it rested at the passing of the act, to anticipate the schemes of the clippers, who would have made a good use (for themselves) of any time that might have been allowed before the act took place, and have thrown all the loss upon the fair trader.

This unavoidably creates a temporary obstruction to trade; and this obstruction must last until all light gold is thrown out of circulation. But then the deficiencies of bad money must be sustained; and the question is, Who is to stand the loss? Every one answers, The Public! This is a vague term, and it cannot be expected that the government can give good coin in exchange for all the bad that may be brought to the exchequer! Some reply to this, that a tax might have been laid to indemnify the exchequer. Alas! have we not taxes enough already? must we solicit fresh burthens? If such a tax were imposed, it would be very unequal, and therefore a very cruel one; as all that could be effected by it would be, to spur the industry of the clippers, and to call in heavy contributions from those of the poor, who have little or no connection with gold, in aid of those who are the principal dealers in that precious dangerous metal. Equity, on the other hand, dictates, that people are best able to sustain this loss, in proportion to their golden possessions; and on this just principle is the act framed.

The impediment thus occasioned to receipts and payments is another heavy charge against the framers of the act, which it is said might have been avoided, by calling in all the light gold by weight at the exchequer. But beside its being far from clear that this would have proved a more agreeable measure had it been taken, I think the present method is the easiest and shortest; and no one can want a market for gold in any form. Add to this,

this, that the preſent trouble people are put to in weighing and examining their gold, is well calculated to teach them a habit of caution that may prevent the revival of the evil after the immediate alarm is over.

Another complaint againſt this law is, that it does not aſcertain the proper allowance to be made for the wear of gold according to the date of its coinage. What! were the clippers of gold to be inſtructed how far they might carry on their tricks, ſo as to keep to the windward of the act? Sir Iſaac Newton is ſaid to have eſtimated the wear of guineas at a farthing per ann.; and this may be a very juſt average: but no one will ſurely try every guinea by this rule ſtrictly; nor is a guinea that has been kept in conſtant circulation ſubject to accidents, to be compared with one of the ſame age that has lain quietly for twenty or thirty years in a miſer's cheſt, or in the foot of an old woman's ſtocking! The legiſlature has wiſely left this allowance to be ſettled by the experience and mutual agreement among the trading part of mankind; who deceive themſelves, and encourage the deſtruction of coin, if, for preſent caſe, they agree to take gold at a leſs weight than fair wear can have reduced it to.

That no objection may be wanting to fix the ſtamp of abſurdity upon this law, it is ſaid, that poor labourers are oppreſſed by it, as being obliged to take light gold of their maſters, and then ſtand to the loſs. But if any manufacturers are mean and baſe enough to take the dirty advantage of paying light gold to their ignorant workmen, I think they deſerve hanging as much as actual clippers and coiners; but cannot ſee that this crime is chargeable on the framers of the act, who have only declared generally that no clipped money ſhall be current.

In concluſion, I recommend it to every perſon to co-operate heartily with the government in putting this act in ſtrict execution for their future ſecurity. The evil has been long complained of, nor can it be ended but by this ſudden ſtoppage of clipped money, until it is all caſt out of circulation; for I much queſtion if clippers are not the chief fomenters of the preſent diſcontents, as well as the ſtarters of thoſe expedients which are contrived under the ſpecious pretence of facilitating trade, though covertly only to elude the operation of a good law. — *I am, &c.*

QUIDAM.

An account of the Gold and Silver coined at the Mint for thirty years, from 1741 *to* 1770.

Dates.	*Gold coined.* lb.	oz.	dw.	gr.	*Silver coined.* lb.	oz.	dw.	gr.
1741	540	0	0	0	3060	0	0	0
1742	None				None			
1743	None				2400	0	0	0
1744	210	0	0	0	2528	0	0	0
1745	6270	0	0	0	600	0	0	0
1746	10155	0	0	0	44010	0	0	0
1747	795	0	0	0	1500	0	0	0
1748	7245	0	0	0	None			
1749	15210	0	0	0	None			
1750	11955	0	0	0	None			
1751	9645	0	0	0	2014	0	0	0
1752-3	12255	10	15	10	18	9	6	0
1754	7809	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
1755	None				19	0	0	0
1756	4868	9	6	15	19	0	0	0
1757	10550	8	14	15	39	0	0	0
1758	None				5359	0	0	0
1759	13950	0	0	0	20189	0	0	0
1760	51985	2	16	5	34	0	0	0
1761	14472	6	16	12	43	0	0	0
1762	11719	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
1763	11850	0	0	0	1020	0	0	0
1764	10980	0	0	0	848	0	0	0
1765	18900	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1766	11520	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
1767	17565	0	0	0	96	0	0	0
1768	27219	0	0	0	None			
1769	18075	0	0	0	None			
1770	13410	0	0	0	None			
	319166	2	9	9	84436	9	6	0

[In the preceding account, the particulars and the ſum do not exactly correſpond; but where the error lies, we know not.]

By the above it appears, that from Jan. 11. 1759 to Jan. 11. 1769 there have been upwards of 190,000 lb. of gold coined, value upwards of 8,500,000 l. Sterling; the mint-fees for which (6 s. 8 d. per lb. for guineas, and more for ſmaller pieces) may be eſtimated at 70,000 l. i. e. 7000 l. per ann.; the loſs by clipping, &c. reckoned at two and a half per cent. is 212,500 l. i. e. upwards of 20,000 l. per ann.; which muſt be a very great object to the Bank of England, as they are the principal, if not the only people who ſend bullion to the mint to be coined; and yet it is the general opinion, that we have not at preſent more ſpecie in the nation than we had ten years ago; ſo that this vaſt coinage, at an expence of 70,000 l. to the government, and at 212,500 l. loſs to the Bank, &c. has been carried on only for the benefit of merchants, Jews, &c. who have exported it in preference to bullion, in the payment of balances, becauſe they can export it at upwards of two and a half per cent. greater profit.

A

An account of the voyages undertaken by the order of his preſent Majeſty for making diſcoveries in the Southern hemiſphere, and ſucceſſively performed by Commodore Byron, Capt. Wallis, Capt. Carteret, and Capt. Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow, and the Endeavour. Drawn up from the journals which were kept by the ſeveral commanders, and from the papers of Joſeph Banks, Eſq; by John Hawkeſworth, L.L.D. In three volumes 4to. Illuſtrated with cuts, and a great variety of charts and maps, relative to countries now firſt diſcovered, or hitherto but imperfectly known. 3l. 3s. in boards. Strahan and Cadell. [xxxiii. 581.]

DEDICATION.

To the KING.

SIR,

AFter the great improvements that have been made in navigation ſince the diſcovery of America, it may well be thought ſtrange, that a very conſiderable part of the globe on which we live ſhould ſtill have remained unknown; that it ſhould ſtill have been the ſubject of ſpeculation, whether a great portion of the ſouthern hemiſphere is land or water; and, even where land had been diſcovered, that neither its extent nor figure ſhould have been aſcertained. But the cauſe has probably been, that ſovereign princes have ſeldom any other motive for attempting the diſcovery of new countries than to conquer them, that the advantages of conquering countries which muſt firſt be diſcovered are remote and uncertain, and that ambition has always found objects nearer home.

It is the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of your Majeſty to act from more liberal motives; and having the beſt fleet, and the braveſt as well as moſt able navigators in Europe, your Majeſty has, not with a view to the acquiſition of treaſure, or the extent of dominion, but the improvement of commerce, and the increaſe and diffuſion of knowledge, undertaken what has been ſo long neglected; and under your Majeſty's auſpices, in little more than ſeven years, diſcoveries have been made far greater than thoſe of all the navigators in the world collectively, from the expedition of Columbus to the preſent time.

To have been appointed to record them, and permitted to inſcribe the narrative to your Majeſty, is an honour, the ſenſe of which will always be retained with the warmeſt gratitude, by

Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, and moſt obliged ſubject and ſervant,

JOHN HAWKESWORTH.

Bromley, Kent, 1ſt May 1773.

Extracts from the General Introduction.

His Majeſty, ſoon after his acceſſion to the crown, formed a deſign of ſending out veſſels for making diſcoveries of countries hitherto unknown; and in the year 1764, the kingdom being then in a ſtate of profound peace, he proceeded to put it into execution. The Dolphin and the Tamar were diſpatched under the command of Commodore Byron; and the beſt account of his Majeſty's motives and deſign that can be given, will be found in the following preamble to Com. Byron's inſtructions, which are dated the 17th of June in that year.

"Whereas nothing can redound more to the honour of this nation as a maritime power, to the dignity of the crown of Great Britain, and to the advancement of the trade and navigation thereof, than to make diſcoveries of countries hitherto unknown; and whereas there is reaſon to believe, that lands and iſlands of great extent, hitherto unviſited by any European power, may be found in the Atlantic ocean, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Magellanic ſtreight, within the latitudes convenient for navigation, and in climates adapted to the produce of commodities uſeful in commerce; and whereas his Majeſty's iſlands called Pepys' iſland, and Falkland's iſlands, lying within the ſaid track, notwithſtanding their having been firſt diſcovered and viſited by Britiſh navigators, have never yet been ſo ſufficiently ſurveyed as that an accurate judgement may be formed of their coaſts and product; his Majeſty, taking the premiſes into conſideration, and conceiving no conjuncture ſo proper for an enterpriſe of this nature, as a time of profound peace, which his kingdoms at preſent happily enjoy, has thought fit that it ſhould now be undertaken."

The Dolphin was a ſixth rate, mounting twenty-four guns: her complement was 150 men, with three Lieutenants, and thirty-ſeven petty officers.

The Tamar was a ſloop, mounting ſixteen guns: her complement was ninety men, with three Lieutenants, and two and twenty petty officers; and the command of her was given to Capt. Mouat.

Com. Byron returned in May 1766; and in Auguſt following, the Dolphin was again ſent out, under the command of Capt. Wallis, with the Swallow, commanded by Capt. Carteret, in proſecution of the ſame general deſign of making diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere. The equipment of the Dolphin was the ſame as before. The Swallow was a ſloop mounting fourteen guns; her complement was ninety men, with one Lieutenant and twenty-two petty officers.

Theſe veſſels proceeded together till they came within ſight of the South ſea, at the weſtern entrance of the ſtreight of Magellan, and from thence returned by different routes to England.

In the latter part of the year 1767, it was reſolved by the Royal Society, that it would be proper to ſend perſons into ſome part of the South ſea to obſerve a tranſit of the planet Venus over the ſun's diſk, which, according to aſtronomical calculation, would happen in the year 1769; and that the iſlands called *Marqueſas de Mendoza*, or theſe of *Rotterdam* or *Amſterdam*, were the propereſt places then known for making ſuch obſervation.

In conſequence of theſe reſolutions, it was recommended to his Majeſty, in a memorial from the Society, dated in February 1768, that he would be pleaſed to order ſuch an obſervation to be made; upon which his Majeſty ſignified to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty his pleaſure, that a ſhip ſhould be provided to carry ſuch obſervers as the Society ſhould think fit to the South ſeas: and in the beginning of April following the Society received a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty, informing them, that a bark of 370 tons had been taken up for that purpoſe. This veſſel was called *the Endeavour*, and the command of her given to Lieut. James Cook, a gentleman of undoubted abilities in aſtronomy and navigation; who was ſoon after, by the Royal Society, appointed, with Mr Charles Green, a gentleman who had been long aſſiſtant to Dr Bradley at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, to obſerve the tranſit.

While this veſſel was getting ready for her expedition, Capt. Wallis returned; and it having been recommended to him by Lord Morton, [Preſident of the Royal Society], when he went out, to fix on a proper place for this aſtronomical obſervation, he, by letter, dated on board the Dolphin, May 18. 1768, the day before he landed at Haſtings, mentioned Port-Royal harbour, in an iſland which he had diſcovered, then called *George's Iſland*, and ſince *Otaheite*: the Royal Society therefore, by letter, dated the beginning of June, in anſwer to an application from the Admiralty, to be informed whither they would have their obſervers ſent, made choice of that place.

The Endeavour had been built for the coal-trade; and a veſſel of that conſtruction was preferred for many reaſons, particularly becauſe ſhe was what the ſailors call a good ſea-boat, was more roomy, would take and lie on the ground better, and might be navigated by fewer men, than other veſſels of the ſame burden.

Her complement of officers and men was, Lieut. Cook the commander, with two lieutenants under him; a maſter, and boatſwain, with each two mates; a ſurgeon and carpenter, with each one mate; a gunner, a cook, a clerk, and ſteward, two quartermaſters, an armourer, a ſail-maker, three midſhipmen, forty-one able ſeamen, twelve marines, and nine ſervants, in all eighty-four perſons, beſides the commander. She was victualled for eighteen months, and took on board ten carriage and twelve ſwivel guns, with good ſtore of ammunition and other neceſſaries. The Endeavour alſo, after the aſtronomical obſervations ſhould be made, was ordered to proſecute the deſign of making diſcoveries in the South ſeas. What was effected by theſe veſſels in their ſeveral voyages, will appear in the courſe of this work; — of which it is now neceſſary to give ſome account.

It is drawn up from the journals that were kept by the commanders of the ſeveral ſhips, which were put into my hands by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for that purpoſe; and with reſpect to the voyage of the Endeavour, from other papers equally authentic; an aſſiſtance which I have acknowledged in an introduction to the account of her voyage.

When I firſt undertook the work, it was debated, whether it ſhould be written in the firſt or third perſon. It was readily acknowledged on all hands, that a narrative in the firſt perſon would, by bringing

bringing the adventurer and the reader nearer together, without the intervention of a ſtranger, more ſtrongly excite an intereſt, and conſequently afford more entertainment. But it was objected, that if it was written in the name of the ſeveral commanders, I could exhibit only a naked narrative, without any opinion or ſentiment of my own, however fair the occaſion; and without noting the ſimilitude or diſſimilitude between the opinions, cuſtoms, or manners, of the people now firſt diſcovered, and thoſe of nations that have been long known, or remarking on any other incident or particular that might occur. In anſwer to this objection, however, it was ſaid, that as the manuſcript would be ſubmitted to the gentlemen in whoſe names it would be written, ſuppoſing the narrative to be in the firſt perſon, and nothing publiſhed without their approbation, it would ſignify little who conceived the ſentiments that ſhould be expreſſed, and therefore I might ſtill be at liberty to expreſs my own. In this opinion all parties acquieſced, and it was determined that the narrative ſhould be written in the firſt perſon, and that I might notwithſtanding interſperſe ſuch ſentiments and obſervations as my ſubject ſhould ſuggeſt. ——

[From *Hiſtoire des navigationes aux Terres Auſtrales*, a collection of voyages lately printed in France, Dr Hawkeſworth has brought together the whole of the evidence of the queſtion, Whether there exiſts upon the coaſt of Patagonia a race of men above the common ſtature? extending to about eight pages, and concludes thus: "Upon the whole, it may reaſonably be preſumed, that the concurrent teſtimony of late navigators, particularly Com. Byron, Capt. Wallis, and Capt. Carteret, gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity, who are ſtill living, and who not only ſaw and converſed with theſe people, but meaſured them, will put an end to all the doubts that have been hitherto entertained of their exiſtence."] ——

I cannot diſmiſs my readers to the following narratives, without expreſſing the regret with which I have recorded the deſtruction of poor naked ſavages, by our fire-arms, in the courſe of theſe expeditions, when they endeavoured to repreſs the invaders of their country; a regret which I am confident my readers will participate with me. This however appears to be an evil, which, if diſcoveries of new countries are attempted, cannot be avoided. Reſiſtance will always be made; and if thoſe who reſiſt are not overpowered, the attempt muſt be relinquiſhed. It may perhaps be ſaid, that the expence of life upon theſe occaſions is more than is neceſſary to convince the natives that further conteſt is hopeleſs: And perhaps this may ſometimes have been true: but it muſt be conſidered, that if ſuch expeditions are undertaken, the execution of them muſt be intruſted to perſons not exempt from human frailty; to men who are liable to provocation by ſudden injury, to unpremeditated violence by ſudden danger, to error by the defect of judgement or the ſtrength of paſſion, and always diſpoſed to tranſfer laws by which they are bound themſelves, to others who are not ſubject to their obligation; ſo that every exceſs thus produced is alſo an inevitable evil.

If it ſhould be ſaid, that ſuppoſing theſe miſchiefs to be inevitable in attempting diſcoveries, diſcoveries ought not to be attempted; it muſt be conſidered, that upon the only principles on which this opinion can be ſupported, the riſk of life for advantages of the ſame kind with thoſe propoſed in diſcovering new countries, is in every other inſtance unlawful. If it is not lawful to put the life of an Indian in hazard, by an attempt to examine the country in which he lives, with a view to increaſe commerce or knowledge, it is not lawful to riſk the life of our own people in carrying on commerce with countries already known. If it be ſaid, that the riſk of life in our own people is voluntary, and that the Indian is brought into danger without his conſent; the conſequence will ſtill follow; for it is univerſally agreed, at leaſt upon the principles of Chriſtianity, that men have no more right over their own lives than over the lives of others, and ſuicide being deemed the worſt ſpecies of murder, a man muſt be proportionably criminal in expoſing his own life, for any purpoſe that would not juſtify his expoſing the life of another. If the gratification of artificial wants, or the increaſe of knowledge, are juſtifiable cauſes for the riſk of life, the landing by force on a new-diſcovered country in order to examine its produce, may be juſtified; if not, every trade and profeſſion that expoſes life for advantages of the ſame kind is unlawful. And by what trade or profeſſion is not life expoſed? Let us exa-

mine all the multitudes that art has employed, from the refiner who ſweats at the furnace to the ſedentary artificer who grows pale at the loom, and perhaps none can be found in which life is not in ſome degree ſacrificed to the artificial neceſſities of civil ſociety. But will it therefore be ſaid, that civil ſociety, to which this ſacrifice is made, is for that reaſon a combination contrary to the great original principles of morality, which are the baſis of all duty? Will it be ſaid, that to exerciſe the faculties which are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of our nature is unnatural? and that being endued with the various powers which in civil ſocieties only can be brought into action, it was incongruous to the will of our creator that any ſuch ſociety ſhould be formed, and that it would be pleaſing to him if, ſtill continuing in a ſavage ſtate, theſe powers ſhould lie torpid in our nature, like life in an embryo, during the whole of our exiſtence? This ſurely muſt appear extravagant and abſurd in the higheſt degree; eſpecially as it muſt be allowed, that although commerce and arts in ſome inſtances expoſe life, in others they preſerve it; they ſupply the wants of nature, without rapine and violence, and by producing a common intereſt, they prevent the inhabitants of the ſame country from being divided into different clans, which among ſavages are almoſt perpetually committing hoſtilities againſt each other, with a ferocious cruelty which is not to be found where civil government and literary knowledge have meliorated the manners of mankind. Upon the whole, therefore, it ſeems reaſonable to conclude, that the increaſe of knowledge and commerce are ultimately common benefits; and that the loſs of life which happens in the attempt, is among the partial evils which terminate in general good.

I have now only to requeſt of ſuch of my readers as may be diſpoſed to cenſure me for not having attributed any of the critical eſcapes from danger that I have recorded, to the particular interpoſition of Providence, that they would, in this particular, allow me the right of private judgement; which I claim with the greater confidence, as the very ſame principle which would have determined them to have done it, has determined me to the contrary. As I firmly believe the divine precept delivered by the author of Chriſtianity, "There is not a ſparrow falls to the ground without my Father," and cannot admit the agency of chance in the government of the world, I muſt neceſſarily refer every event to one cauſe, as well the danger as the eſcape, as well the ſufferings as the enjoyments of life: and for this opinion, I have, among other reſpectable authorities, that of the Bible: "Shall we," ſays Job, "receive good from the hand of God, and ſhall we not receive evil?" The Supreme Being is equally wiſe and benevolent in the diſpenſation of both evil and good, as means of effecting ultimate purpoſes worthy of his ineffable perfections; ſo that whether we conſider ourſelves as Chriſtians or Philoſophers, we muſt acknowledge that he deſerves bleſſing not more when he gives than when he takes away. If the fall of a ſparrow, as well as its preſervation, is imputed to Providence, why not the fall as well as the preſervation of a man? and why ſhould we attribute to Providence only what appears to be good in its immediate effect, when we ſuppoſe that the whole concatenation of events, whether the preſervation or deſtruction of particular parts, tends ultimately to the good of the whole? The ſame voice commiſſions the winds to plough up the deep, which at the appointed time rebukes them, ſaying, "Peace, be ſtill." If the adorable Author and Preſerver of Nature was ſuch a being as Baal is repreſented to have been by the prophet, when he derided his worſhippers; if he was ſometimes on a journey, and ſometimes aſleep; we might with propriety ſay, that a fire *happened* to break out, or a ſtorm to riſe, but that by the interpoſition of Providence life was preſerved; expreſſions which imply, that the miſchief had one origin, and the remedy another: but ſuch language certainly derogates from the honour of the great Univerſal Cauſe, who, acting through all duration, and ſubſiſting in all ſpace, fills immenſity with his preſence, and eternity with his power.

It will perhaps be ſaid, that in particular inſtances evil neceſſarily reſults from that conſtitution of things which is beſt upon the whole, and that Providence occaſionally interferes, and ſupplies the defects of the conſtitution in theſe particulars. But this notion will appear not to be ſupported by thoſe facts which are ſaid to be providential: it will always be found, that Providence interpoſes too late, and only moderates the miſchief which

which it might have prevented. But who can ſuppoſe an extraordinary interpoſition of Providence to ſupply particular defects in the conſtitution of nature, who ſees thoſe defects ſupplied but in part? It is true, that when the Endeavour was upon the rock off the coaſt of New Holland, the wind ceaſed, and that otherwiſe ſhe muſt have been beaten to pieces. But either the ſubſiding of the wind was a mere natural event or not: If it was a natural event, Providence is out of the queſtion; at leaſt we can with no more propriety ſay, that providentially the wind ceaſed, than that providentially the ſun roſe in the morning. If it was not a mere natural event, but produced by an extraordinary interpoſition, correcting a defect in the conſtitution of nature, tending to miſchief, it will lie upon thoſe who maintain the poſition, to ſhew, why an extraordinary interpoſition did not take place rather to prevent the ſhip's ſtriking, than to prevent her being beaten to pieces after ſhe had ſtruck: a very ſlight impulſe upon the ſhip's courſe would have cauſed her to ſteer clear of the rock; and if all things were not equally eaſy to Omnipotence, we ſhould ſay, that this might have been done with leſs difficulty, than a calm could be produced by ſuſpending the general laws of Nature which had brought on the gale.

I have, however, paid my homage to the Supreme Being, conſonant to my own ideas of his agency and perfections; and thoſe who are of opinion that my notions are erroneous, muſt allow, that he who does what he thinks to be right, and abſtains from what he thinks to be wrong, acquits himſelf equally of moral obligation, whether his opinions are falſe or true.

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Rhode Iſland and Providence	35,000
Connecticut	100,000
New York	100,000
The Jerſeys	60,000
Pennſylvania	250,000
Maryland	85,000
Virginia	85,000
North Carolina	45,000
South Carolina	30,000
Georgia	6,000
Total	1,051,000
French Colonies	
Canada 45,000 / Louiſiana 7,000	52,000

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ODE

ODE at the Encænia held at Oxford, July 1773, for the reception of FREDERICK Lord NORTH, *Chancellor of the Univerſity; the words by Dr Wheeler, Profeſſor of Poetry; ſet to muſic by Dr Hayes.*

RECITATIVE.

DAughters of Beauty, who enraptur'd hail
The virgin quire, in that romantic vale
Where Iſis down her green enamel'd edge
Glides in ſoft eddies o'er the waving ſedge;
And Cherwell from his oſier'd bed
Oft' hears the Fairies printleſs tread,
When miſty Night with ſilent pace
Steals gradual o'er their circling chace:
And You, illuſtrious Chiefs, who glow
With ardour for your country's weal,
Yet, 'mid the call of patriot zeal,
At Phœbus' ſhrine with tranſport bow.

AIR.

From buſy ſcenes to theſe embower'd retreats
Your ſtep auſpicious mitred Sheldon greets;
While Peace, attendant at her hallow'd fane,
Parent of Science, ſwells your ſolemn train.

RECITATIVE.

Mark where the Fiend of War, on havock bent,
Gigantic ranges o'er Moldavia's land,
And Warſaw's ſons, by feuds remorſeleſs rent,
Reluctant own the victor's ſtern command.
Heſperia views the gath'ring cloud
From Gallia riſe, and low'ring Spain;
While floating bulwarks with their thunders loud
Affright the Naiads of th' Ægean main.

RECITATIVE.

Britannia ſits inthron'd in awful ſtate,
Sole arbitreſs ſerene; "and what ſhe wills is Fate."

AIR.

Heroes in the ghaſtly fight
Vainly vaunt achievements brave;
Check, O check your lawleſs might;
Valour conquers but to ſave.
Happier they, whom Wiſdom's lore
Prompts to frame the ſocial plan,
Fraught with Science' richeſt ſtore,
Skill'd to bleſs and perfect man.

RECITATIVE.

What martial ſons, once proud of thy beheſt,
O Rhedycina, blazon wide the page
By memory mark'd! full many a royal gueſt
Here mus'd attentive to the hoary ſage.

Lion-hearted Richard's ſpear
Glitter'd firſt in * Beaumont's ſhade;
Here he couch'd his lance, and here
Panted for the bold cruſade.

Henry †, thunderbolt of war,
Here plan'd his hardieſt deeds; here learnt to wield
His maiden ſword, and hurl the maſſy bar;
Here graſp'd the mimic ſhield.

* *Near Worceſter college, once a ſeat of Henry II.*
† *Henry V. educated at Queen's college.*

RECITATIVE.

Enough, heroic ſouls, of cruel fight:
Forgive, if milder arts invite
The grateful Muſe for ſocial worth to twine
The wreath of Honour, ſnatch'd from Virtue's ſhrine.

SYMPHONY RECITATIVE.

Heard ye, while echoing from yon azure ſphere
Prophetic accents ſtruck th' aſtoniſh'd ear?

AIR.

I ſee the ſovereign form deſcend,
And wrapt in ſtole majeſtic downward bend.

RECIT. ACCOMP.

"Britons, if ought ye boaſt of Creſſy's field,
Where many a crimſon'd helm and batter'd ſhield,
By delving ploughman turn, recalls the name
Of Edward, high enroll'd by Deathleſs Fame;
That praiſe be mine. But better far
The peaceful ſway, than ſpoils of ſavage war
To me, or Bolingbroke's undaunted ſon,
On Poictou's tented plains by valour won.
With crouded canvas wing'd 'tis yours to ſweep
Golconda's ſhores, and darken all the deep.

AIR.

But ſtay, you bold advent'rers ſtay;
Nor, blithſome o'er the briny ſurge,
With mad'ning ſpeed miſguided urge
To pearly Ind your heedleſs way.
What boots it that my Edward led
In freedom's cauſe his eager van;
If you, relentleſs foes to man,
O'er fruitful climes dire famine ſpread?

RECITATIVE.

Yet haply ſhall a Brunſwick's rule benign,
By ſapience counſel'd, prune your daring wing;
And diſtant tribes with haſte conſign
Their wavering homage to a guardian King.
Aſia, no more thy guiltleſs natives mild,
By ruthleſs hand deſpoil'd.
Frantic their fabled Genii ſhall invoke
With wizard rites, and curſe their galling yoke.

AIR.

Ye chiefs, who near your liege's throne
Attendant, hold the helm of ſtate;
As Edward's tilting Barons ſhone
In royal Windſor's trophied gate;
O think, while on your puiſſant thigh
The myſtic garter firm you bind,
From that quaint badge what leſſons high
Reflected warm each op'ning mind.
The generous youth near Iſi's ſtream
Who joyous hail a Sovereign's choice
Crown'd by Rhedycina's voice,
With rival ardor catch th' inſtructive Theme.

RECIT. ACCOMP.

'Goodneſs, deck'd with glory, wide
Darts her luſtre, heavenly bright;
Fame, to virtue unally'd,
Shines—the meteor of a night.'

CHORUS.

The generous youths, near Iſis' ſtream
Who joyous hail a Sovereign's choice
Crown'd by Rhedycina's voice,
With rival ardor catch th' inſtructive theme.

NATURE and GARRICK.

AS Nature and Garrick were talking one day,
It chanc'd they had words, and fell out;
Dame Reaſon wou'd fain have prevented a fray,
But cou'd not, they both were ſo ſtout.

Says Garrick, I honour you, Madam, 'tis true,
And with pride to your laws I ſubmit;
But Shakeſpeare paints ſtronger and better than you,
All critics of taſte will admit.

How! Shakeſpeare paints ſtronger and better than me,
Cries Nature, quite touch'd to the ſoul;
Not a word in his volumes I ever could ſee,
But what from my records he ſtole.

And thou, wicked thief! nay, the ſtory I'll tell,
Whenever I paint or I draw,
My pencils you filch, and my colours you ſteal,
For which thou ſhalt ſuffer the law.

And when on the ſtage in full luſtre you ſhine,
To me all the praiſe ſhall be given;
The toil ſhall be yours, and the honour be mine,
So Nature and Garrick are even.

LAVINIA.

The BACHELOR's MAID.

YE maids of Parnaſſus, inſpire my ſong!
Oh! lend too, Apollo, thy aid;
Let my verſe with your numbers flow tuneful along,
While I ſing of a Bachelor's maid.

Seven years are now paſt ſince ſhe came to my cot,
And entered my ſervice for hire:
Then I knew not the treaſure that fell to *my* lot;
Each year ſince I've priz'd it the higher.

What tho' in her face little beauty is ſeen,
In her form tho' ſmall grace is expreſt,
Yet her temper and paſſions are mild and ſerene,
And the Virtues reſide in her breaſt.

Thus iron, tho' covered a little with ruſt,
Oft proves of more value than gold;
Rich paintings are often diſguis'd by the duſt,
And the choiceſt of plants ſpring from mould.

If the mines of Potoſi to me gave their ſtore,
If Pactolus divided my land,
She never would covet the rich ſilver ore,
Or a grain of the glittering ſand:

But, like care, ſhe attends me in ſickneſs and health,
My health and well-doing her aim;
With prudence ſhe makes the beſt uſe of my wealth,
And I ne'er have occaſion for blame.

Not the down of the ſwan, nor the lamb's tender fleece,
With my veſts can in whiteneſs compare;
With elegant neatneſs my cottage is dreſt,
And my viands are delicate fare.

My bed, when at night I retire to reſt,
Is as ſmooth as a calm ſummer ſea, [bleſt,
And Nancy, I'm certain, would think herſelf
If ſhe could but partake it with me,

Then tell me ye Maidens, ye Bachelors tell,
Shall I give or with-hold my kind aid?
Is it cruel or kind, as ſhe loves me ſo well,
To let her continue a MAID?

Soliloquy on the laſt Shilling.

IN the dry deſert of a leathern pocket
There yet remains a ſolitary ſhilling,
In's laſt retreat:—So lies the hunted ſtag,
In timorous, fearful mood, when in full cry
The bellowing hounds threaten his diſſolution.
My honeſt, faithful, generous friend come forth!
Joy of my heart, and pleaſure of my eyes,
Thou royal ſtamp of Majeſty divine,
Muſt thou diſſolve? Yes, time will have it ſo.
Here, waiter! bring me change; be not diſmay'd:
Thy being muſt have end, but not to-day;
The dogs will tear thee, and thy mangled limbs
Will ſoon be ſcatter'd o'er this joyleſs waſte;
Yet, Phœnix-like, thou ſhalt again revive,
Again ſhine forth, aſſume thy native ſplendor.
But let me charge thee, (as my laſt requeſt),
Mix not with vulgar coin; for ever ſhun
The impious hand that would in iron cheſt
Thy uſeful, humble ſervices retard.
Now, I diſmiſs thee;—oh, farewell for ever!
As lightning ſwift fly to ſome empty fob,
And, faithful ſtill as thou haſt been to me,
Aſſiſt, where griping Penury uſurps;
For only there thy value can be known.

MR URBAN,

THE original of the following ode which is inſerted among the fragments of the Greek poets, and intitled an Hymn to Health, is to be found in the Rambler N° 48.—If you think the tranſlation will neither diſgrace the original, nor your publication, you will oblige a conſtant reader by giving it a place. *G. Mag.*

ODE to HEALTH.

O Thou! from whoſe kind bounty flows
The greateſt comfort Heav'n beſtows,
With thee, bleſt Health! whilſt in my veins
Life's crimſon tide its courſe maintains,
With thee for ever let me dwell,
Nor thou diſdain my humble cell:
For if on wealth we fix our aim,
Or glory in a parent's name;
If high Ambition fire our mind
With ſovereign power to rule mankind;
Or Love's ſoft ſecret joys inſpire
Our tender breaſts with warm deſire;
Whate'er delights the gods beſtow
To ſoothe the pangs of human woe,
With thee, bleſt Health! new pleaſures bring,
And bloom in one continual ſpring. Y.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Warſaw, June* 15. On the 19th ult. the Grand Vizir attempted to paſs the Danube with his army; which was immediately diſcovered by C. Romanzow, who put his army in the beſt poſition to receive the enemy, and after two hours firing againſt the bridge of boats, the enemy was obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. The exact number killed is not known, as there were a great many drowned in the river. One Pacha, with 1500 men, gained the oppoſite ſide of the Danube; but as he found the reſt of the army did not advance to ſupport him, he, without making any reſiſtance, gave himſelf and his men up priſoners to the Ruſſians."

"*Conſtantinople, June* 20. A body of 500 Janizaries have juſt arrived in this city, from Croya in Albania, with the intelligence, that the Ruſſians landed 10,000 men at Dulcigno, a town in the gulf of Venice, which town they ſoon made themſelves maſters of, together with Aleſſis and Durazzio; after which they marched for Croya, which they inveſted, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance from the garriſon, the Ruſſians entered ſword-in-hand, and gave no quarter to the ſoldiers; only the above-mentioned 500 eſcaping out of 3400 which were in garriſon."

Accounts received from different places agree that the Ruſſian grand army has paſſed the Danube; but the conſequences ariſing from that ſtep are very differently repreſented. One from Warſaw, dated July 31. ſays, that M. Romanzow, immediately on paſſing that river, had attacked and beaten the Grand Vizir's army; that the Turks had 15,000 men killed, and 5000 taken priſoners; that they abandoned 150 pieces of cannon, all their tents and baggage, and likewiſe their military cheſt. Another, from the Hague, dated July 24. from M. Romanzow's army, and ſaid to be well authenticated, ſays, that the Turkiſh intrenchments, after an obſtinate reſiſtance for two days ſucceſſively, being at laſt forced, the army made a regular retreat into Siliſtria, with the moſt valuable part of their ſtores, baggage, &c. adding, that the Ruſſians had 10,000 men killed, and near 7000 wounded; but that the Turks had very few in compariſon killed. The following article, however, authenticated by the lateſt advices, ſeems to deſerve moſt credit.

"*Warſaw, July* 16. A courier, who arrived the day before yeſterday from Jaſſy at the hotel of Gen. Bibikow, brought the following particulars of the Ruſſian grand army paſſing the Danube.

The Generals Stupuchin, Suwalow, Potemkin, and Wiefman, who had paſſed the river at different times, with 14,000 men, were acquainted that Gen. Romanzow had determined to paſs the Danube the 23d of laſt month, between Brahilow and Folez; and they were ordered to march, with the troops under their command, for the place where Gen. Romanzow intended to land his army, in order to aſſiſt him in caſe he ſhould meet with any reſiſtance from the Turkiſh army.

Gen. Stupuchin, who was obliged to march through a narrow paſſage near the fort of Siliſtria, was unexpectedly attacked by a body of Turks from the mountains, on the night of the 22d. The General and officers ſhewed ſuch an example of bravery, that it animated the common ſoldiers, who fought like lions, and gained a complete victory. The Turks loſt 3000 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners; all their baggage, and a number of cannon and ſtandards, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians. The remains of the Turkiſh army fled into the city of Siliſtria, and the General, after leaving one part of his army to beſiege that fortreſs, marched with the other towards the place of rendezvous.

Gen. Suwalow, who was obliged to paſs the fortreſs of Tutarcow, was attacked by Sari Ali Bacha, who commanded an army conſiſting of 3000 Bulgarians, 3000 Boſnanians, and about 2000 Turks and Tartars. As Sari Ali's army was far the ſtrongeſt, the beginning of the engagement was in favour of the Turks; but the Ruſſian General having ordered ſome battalions to aim only at the Turkiſh officers, their chief commander was killed, which threw the whole army into confuſion, and a complete victory was gained by the Ruſſians, wherein ſeveral thouſands of the enemy were killed, and the reſt ſcattered. The General ſent a detachment to purſue the fugitives, and marched on with the reſt of his army to join the other generals.

Gen. Potemkin was likewiſe attacked on his march near Ruſca, and was obliged to retire; but he afterwards put his

army in ſuch a poſition that the enemy could not attack him, and were forced, by the terrible fire from his artillery, to quit the field, leaving behind them twenty pieces of cannon, and the greateſt part of their baggage.

In the mean time Gen. Romanzow, at the head of 50,000 men, happily paſſed the river the 29th ult. and Gen. Potemkin was immediately diſpatched to aſſiſt in carrying on the ſiege of Siliſtria, which he entered ſword-in-hand on the 30th. The garriſon would agree to no capitulation, but defended themſelves with the utmoſt bravery, and fought three days ſucceſſively, till they were all killed or wounded; ſo that the Turks loſt above 3000 men in that city.

The whole Ruſſian army at preſent is joined, and conſiſts of near 90,000 men, and will, in all probability, ſoon attack the Turkiſh grand army."

"*Petersburg, July* 24. Notwithſtanding the various accounts which appear in all the foreign prints reſpecting the advantages gained by the army under M. Romanzow againſt the Turks, it is certain that all the advantages do not reſt on the ſide of the Ruſſians. In almoſt all the capital actions which they have won, they have paid very dearly for them, loſing in general more men than the Turks, who are grown deſperate, and fight bravely. A reinforcement of 2500 horſe and 6000 foot are preparing to march from hence for Moldavia."

"*Venice, July* 2. The St Veit, a ſhip of war belonging to this republic, is juſt arrived here from a cruiſe in the Archipelago and Adriatic; and brings advice of an engagement off the coaſt of Epirus between the Ruſſians and the Turks, in which the former were entirely defeated. Six ſail of Ruſſian men of war, with ſome ſmall veſſels, under the command of Count Radzorffe, an officer of diſtinction, were detached from Count Orlow's fleet, to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Epirus: but, off the iſland of Corfu, fell in with the Turkiſh fleet, when an engagement enſued, in which two of the Ruſſian ſhips were taken, one ſunk, and one run aſhore, near Caſſiope, on the above iſland. The other two made their eſcape to the harbour of St Maura, in the iſland of the ſame name."

"*Genoa, July* 1. The behaviour of the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean towards the little ſtates of Italy is very extraordinary. They in a manner compel the inhabitants where they land, to furniſh them with proviſions, &c. on what terms they chuſe to give; and in many other reſpects afford occaſion, by their behaviour, to raiſe apprehenſions of a ſerious nature. A Ruſſian frigate, the St Baſil, has juſt arrived here from Count Orlow's rendezvous at the iſle of Chios, with an officer of ſome diſtinction on board, who has a commiſſion to ſolicit leave for the Ruſſian ſhips to harbour in any of the ports belonging to the Genoeſe. But his commiſſion wears the appearance of command rather than ſolicitation. The republic has not as yet given its anſwer."

"*Petersburg, July* 27. Certain advices have juſt arrived here from the Crimea, of the refractory Ruſſians, Coſſacks, and Tartars having incorporated themſelves with the Turkiſh army, and publicly thrown off all allegiance to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. This is a ſtroke highly in favour of the Turk, as his forces are now abſolutely in poſſeſſion of all Crim Tartary, and in ſuch a manner that it would require an infinitely greater force than Ruſſia can now ſpare on that ſide to diſlodge them. They have fortified and garriſoned Ochzakow, and all the other places of importance in a very ſtrong manner."

"*Conſtantinople, June* 10. The Grand Signior has at laſt got rid of the moſt dangerous enemy which the Porte has had for a long time. The famous Ali Bey was defeated, and made priſoner the 7th of laſt month. His march from Syria was not diſturbed till he was within a ſmall diſtance of Cairo, at the head of 13,000 men, when Aboudaab, after having aſſembled the Divan, and got a Fetta, or ſentence of proſcription againſt him, went with 90,000 men. The two armies coming within ſight of each other on a Friday, Aboudaab intended to defer the engagement till the next day, as Friday is always a day of prayer among the Muſſelmen; but Ali Bey not being ſo ſcrupulous, would give them battle, and had the misfortune to have all his troops cut to pieces except 500 men; and himſelf and three other Beys who were of his party were made priſoners, after having received ſeveral wounds. He was brought to Cairo, and carried before the Divan which was aſſembled the ſame day: he threw himſelf at the feet of Aboudaab, and begged his life, calling him his ſon. The conqueror anſwered, that he ſhould not hurt him, but that his fate depended

on

on the Grand Signior. A courier was ſent to the Porte; from whence orders were immediately ſent to behead that famous rebel."

"*Leghorn, June* 23. By letters from Cairo, dated May 9. we learn, that Ali Bey being on his march towards Egypt, at the head of 40,000 men, to conquer that kingdom, met Mehemet Bey Aboudaab, who commanded an army of 30,000 men, well ſkilled, in a plain near Salehie, about fifty miles from the Italie of Cairo; that the 29th of April the two armies engaged in a battle which laſted eight hours, when Aboudaab obtained a complete victory. Ali Bey, having received five mortal wounds, was taken priſoner, and in forty-eight hours after, having kiſſed Aboudaab's hand, expired in the tent of his vanquiſher. His head was afterwards cut off, and ſent to Conſtantinople to the Grand Signior."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, June* 20. The trial of the priſoners charged with the aſſaſſination of the King has made ſeveral important diſcoveries, for which reaſon the examination of thoſe priſoners is kept ſecret. It is whiſpered here, that ſeveral high perſonages of Europe were the authors of the plot againſt the King. Six Poliſh noblemen, who fled when the trial began, were ſecured by the Ruſſians, and brought hither; and ſince that time the Sieur Zambruky, who was one of the commiſſioners of that inquiſition, was diſcovered to have been a chief actor in the plot againſt his Majeſty, and was immediately committed to priſon. A new committee of inquiry has been ſince appointed, and ſeveral of the higheſt families here are ſuſpected to have been concerned in the conſpiracy. Even the family of Radzeville, and both the Marſhals of the new national confederacy, have declared, that they will reſign their charges in caſe any further inquiry be made. The affair occaſions an uncommon confuſion."

"*Hamburg, July* 20. Letters from Dantzick, of the 6th inſt. mention, that on that day Count Golowkin, having required the whole magiſtracy to aſſemble, communicated to them the final determination of the diſpute concerning their port, viz. That his Imperial Miſtreſs, and the court of Great Britain, after deliberately conſidering the whole matter, found, that his Pruſſian Majeſty had an undoubted right to poſſeſs the port; and that the magiſtracy are deſired to relinquiſh their claim, and proclaim the port of Dantzick to be his Pruſſian Majeſty's legal property, before the 9th inſtant. It may eaſily be imagined what conſternation and confuſion this ſentence has occaſioned."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, June* 11. The letters which arrived yeſterday from Moſcow brought the melancholy account of a fire having happened in that city, by which upwards of one thouſand houſes were burnt. It broke out on both ſides of the river, and was not extinguiſhed at the departure of the poſt. There have likewiſe been fires at Koſtrom and Chabackſar, which have done great damage; but it is hoped that the linen-manufactories at Koſtrom have been ſaved." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Hamburg, July* 2. They write from Peterſburg, that a fire had lately broke out in one of the wings of the palace of Field-Marſhal Roſomowſki, which entirely deſtroyed that wing, containing the kitchen, cellars, apartments for the ſervants, the ſtables, and granaries for hay. Theſe letters add, that the town of Old Lagoda had been entirely deſtroyed by fire.

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, June* 8. In the year 1771, ſome Greenlanders at Hottemburg wrote to our company of commerce, expreſſing their deſire to have a church: to defray the expence they remitted to Copenhagen ſixty tons of blubber, and promiſed to ſend a like quantity the next year, if their fiſhery was ſucceſsful. In conſequence of their requeſt, the company has ordered to be imbarked on board the ſhip the Iceland, commanded by the Sieur Sannis-Alling, a church conſtructed of wood, which can be eaſily put together on its arrival. It has a ſteeple, together with a bell and clock; and the church will conveniently hold an hundred and fifty people. To this they have added an altar, with chandeliers, a chair, a baptiſmal font, and ſeveral embelliſhments proper for performing divine ſervice. This will be the firſt public place for celebrating divine ſervice that our miſſionaries will have in that country."

GERMANY.

Vienna, June 26. The Prince of Gonzague,

zague, who has refided in this city for fix years paft, in great want, waiting the iffue of his caufe with refpect to his principality of Caftiglione, which was fequeftrated during the war about the Spanifh fucceffion, has ceded his right to the Houfe of Auftria for 300,000 florins."

"*Dreſden, July* 7. The price of corn in this part of Germany is kept up higher than it would otherwife be, by the demand for Bohemia; where the late ftorms of hail and the quantity of field-mice have deftroyed great part of the growing grain. In the Upper Lufatia, and near Leipfick, the field-vermin have alfo done confiderable damage. But it is ſtill to be hoped, fhould the months of July and Auguft prove fine, that, after a fcarcity of three years, the poor, by a more plentiful harveft this fummer, may be fupplied with better bread, and at a more reafonable price." *Lond. gaz.*

"*London, July* 20. They write from Bamberg, in Germany, that a band of robbers, amounting to 230, had committed the greateft exceffes on many of the high-roads in the Empire, infomuch that it was found neceffary to fend a troop of huſſars in purſuit of them. They were fo fucceſsful, that they ſoon ſeized about half of them, thirty-one of whom have been put to death, and fifteen have died in prifon. Several keepers of public houſes, convicted of having harboured them, and partaking of their rapine, have been hanged."

United Provinces.

Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Britiſh ambaſſador, having applied by memorial to the States-General, requefting that light-houſes might be placed on both banks of the river Meufe, during the night, in ſummer as well as in winter, to prevent the accidents to which Britiſh ſhips, and others, might be expoſed in dark or cloudy weather, their High Mightineſſes, July 17. were pleaſed to order light-houſes to be erected accordingly."

France.

"*Paris, July* 2. The 17th of laſt month a ſtorm which fell in the neighbourhood of Belford, and which laſted but twelve minutes, deſtroyed all the hopes of the inhabitants of a plentiful harveſt. The leaſt hailſtones that fell weighed four or five ounces, and many were taken up which weighed half a pound. Several perſons were wounded, and many of the ſmaller ſort of cattle killed, while the larger ſort were ſo affrighted and diſperſed, that it was a long while before they could be diſcovered, when many of them were found much hurt. All the glaſs expoſed to the ſtorm was broken, and great damage done to many houſes. The ſame day a like ſtorm cauſed great ravages at Sarguemines, and twenty-nine neighbouring towns of Lorraine, and extended likewiſe over ſix diſtricts of the principality of Naſſau."

"*Paris, July* 9. The whole village of Epry, in the juriſdiction of Rheims, with the church, parſonage-houſe, &c. is burnt down. A woman and three children periſhed in the flames. 317 inhabitants, without bread, without ſhelter, and nearly without garment, are now wandering in the midſt of the aſhes of their old habitations. The intendant of the province being informed of their calamity, hath ordered bread and rice to be diſtributed amongſt them, and barracks for their refuge to be erected as ſoon as poſſible."

"*Paris, July* 23. The council of war held at Liſle has condemned thirty three officers of a regiment, for refuſing to ſerve under a Lieutenant Colonel placed over them. Some are to be broke, and ſent to certain priſons for a number of years, and others for an indeterminate time. The Major has been re-eſtabliſhed, but the Lieutenant Colonel is ordered under an arreſt for three months, for preſuming to compromiſe the authority which his Majeſty had placed in him. The above judgement, which carries with it no mark of ignominy, was ſent before its publication to the Marquis de Monteynard, who immediately returned orders to the Colonel to diſpoſe of the vacant employs, particularly in favour of thoſe who had not refuſed obedience; and the 17th inſtant judgement was executed, their employs given away in preſence of all the troops at Liſle, and nineteen of the officers were immediately conducted to different priſons. Every one laments their hard fate, as they were all men of tried courage, and were guilty of no fault but that of refuſing to ſerve under a man whom they diſliked."

"*London, July* 28. The laſt advices from Paris mention, that the bounty of nine livres per head, given by the government to the exporters of negro ſlaves from Africa to the French Weſt-Indian ſettlements, amounted to ſo large a ſum, that

that the court had thought proper to order the ſame to be diſcontinued, their African trade appearing to be ſufficiently eſtabliſhed."

"*Paris, July* 23. The Sieur La Lande, of the royal academy of ſciences, has raiſed the curioſity of all the aſtronomers, by aſſuring them that the ring of Saturn will diſappear entirely the 2d of October next till the 23d of January following; that it will again diſappear the 24th of next March, and will not be viſible again till the 11th of July."

ITALY.

"*Florence, May* 23. Near the caſtle named *Poggio Imperiale* lately ſtood a tower twenty-two fathoms in height and ſix in circumference. It was ornamented with pictures by the celebrated Matthew Roſelli, repreſenting ſeveral hiſtorical facts. Its ſituation being a hindrance to the plan of the grand edifices which are going forward under the direction of Nicolas Paleotti, and the Grand Duke expreſſing his deſire that this precious monument ſhould be preſerved, after mature deliberation, the Sieur Paleotti aſſured his Highneſs that he would undertake to remove it, whole and entire, to any ſpot that ſhould be fixed on as convenient, by means of an engine, the mechaniſm of which he communicated to his Highneſs. The prince, notwithſtanding many perſons about his court repreſented the enterpriſe as impoſſible to be performed, ordered the Sieur Paleotti to prepare for the work, which this architect did with great earneſtneſs, and the 13th of laſt month their Royal Highneſſes had the ſatisfaction to ſee it removed entire to the place appropriated for it, who have ſince rewarded the architect, and his aſſiſtants, amply for their ingenuity."

"*Rome, June* 29. All the effects and papers of the Jeſuits, in their colleges and houſes, have been ſeized and ſealed up, throughout the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and they are to be all baniſhed by the 15th of Auguſt next. The bull for their ſuppreſſion has already appeared, and begins with the words, *Soli Deo*, &c. In it the Jeſuits are accuſed of having falſified bulls of the Sovereign Pontiffs."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The correſpondence between the colonies, which gave government ſo much offence ſome years ago [xxx. 439, 64.] is again renewed. A letter has been read in the aſſembly, at Boſton, incloſing a reſolution of the aſſembly of Virginia, to maintain a correſpondence with the ſiſter-colonies; which letter and reſolution were almoſt unanimouſly approved. A committee is appointed for that purpoſe, and inſtructions given to that committee to inform themſelves without delay, by what authority a court of inquiry was conſtituted at Rhode-iſland, ſaid to be veſted with powers to tranſport perſons accuſed of offences committed in America, to places beyond the ſeas to be tried.

Theſe inſtructions have been circulated to the reſpective aſſemblies upon the continent, in confidence that they will readily unite in ſupport of the rights and liberties of the American colonies, at a time when thoſe rights and liberties appear to be ſyſtematically invaded.

In the mean time the commiſſioners appointed by the King to inquire into the circumſtances of attacking his Majeſty's ſchooner Gaſpee, at Rhode-iſland, have again engaged lodgings at Newport, having received freſh inſtructions from government to proceed on that buſineſs.

In a meſſage which the houſe of repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſſet's-bay, in New-England, preſented to the Governor, there is this remarkable paragraph. "When we conſider," ſay they, "the many attempts that have been made effectually to render null and void thoſe clauſes in our charter upon which the freedom of our conſtitution depends, we ſhould be loſt to all public feeling, ſhould we not manifeſt a juſt reſentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the deſign of adminiſtration totally to ſubvert the conſtitution, and introduce an arbitrary government into this province; and we cannot wonder that the apprehenſions of this people are thoroughly awaked." When this meſſage was formed there were 91 members in the houſe, and it paſſed by a majority of 81.

Gov. Hutchinſon, in a ſpeech to the aſſembly at Boſton, May 21. informed them, that ſince their laſt meeting, a boundary line on the eaſtern part of New York, from the ſouth to the north boundary of Maſſachuſet's bay, had been amicably agreed on by the commiſſioners, and approved of by the governors of the two provinces, who were preſent on that occaſion.—He likewiſe informed them, that he had lately received a letter from the

the Earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia, acquainting him, that the paper-money of that colony had been counterfeited in other governments; that as the counterfeiting of paper-money was only made felony in the government where the offence was committed, it was difficult to bring the offenders to juſtice; and therefore deſiring that this colony would make an act to make it felony, although they had no paper-currency, as Virginia had already done.—He recommended to their conſideration, the laws for preventing the counterfeiting of the gold and ſilver coins of the province, as the laws already in being were found inadequate to the offence.—He mentioned, that the Indians upon the Eaſtern frontier, had applied to him for liberty to have a prieſt to baptize their children, and perform the other offices of their religion, which, as it was contrary to the law of the province, he had given them no reaſon to expect; and that they deſired to be furniſhed with goods at ſome place nearer to their ſettlement than Fort Pownal; which he thought very proper.—And concluded, that he would chearfully concur with their determinations in what he had now propoſed, and every other matter that came properly before them, ſo far as the duty he owed to the King and to the province would permit.

"*Salem, May* 25. This town has paſſed the following vote: "That the repreſentatives of the town be inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the future importation of negroes into this province; their ſlavery being repugnant to the natural rights of mankind, and highly prejudicial to the province."

British East Indies.

"*Bombay, Nov* 26. Our whole attention at preſent is taken up on an expedition againſt Broach, a ſmall way to the northward of Surat. We made an attempt laſt year, and brought the Nabob to terms, who paid us a viſit at Bombay, and ſettled matters; but deceived us in the end, and trifled in ſo ſhameful a manner as to render it abſolutely neceſſary to ſubdue him; which we effected. He made a valiant defence, worthy a better character, he being dreaded by his own ſubjects, and every nation round us, as a cruel tyrant.

The expedition was commanded by Gen. Wedderburne, and Mr Watſon, our ſuperintendent of marine. The troops conſiſted of about 1000 Europeans, and between 2 and 3000 Seapoys. The General, as I hear, rather diſapproving of the ground for the incampment, went to reconnoitre on horſeback, was noticed by the enemy, and ſhot through the head with a jinjawl [277.], either from the walls, or through treachery, as the Nabob had made propoſals, but no faith could be put in him.

Theſe people are ſo dextrous with the jinjawl piece, which is a very long gun, that it is common for a man to hit an orange at the diſtance of 150 yards four times out of ſix. And in erecting our batteries, the people frequently play tricks, by putting a hat with a cockade in it on a ſponge ſtaff; which the enemy fire at, and often hit it, to the diverſion of the ſoldiery; who uſually call it *ſniping*, and watch the flaſh to return the fire.

In this unlucky manner fell General Wedderburne, of extenſive abilities, indeed too great for the field he had to act in, and well worthy a better fate. He was a warm friend, and poſſeſſed of many good qualities.

On the 23d inſtant we had advice, that Broach was attacked by ſtorm on the 19th, and we have this inſtant received the agreeable news of its being taken. We have only loſt in the whole the General and ſix officers killed, and about ten wounded. Among the killed are, John Campbell, called *Tall Campbell*, Lieut. Black of the artillery, Enſ. L'Eſtrange, and a cadet of the name of *Carrich*."

England.

On the 1ſt of July the King gave the royal aſſent to

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund; and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1773; *and for further appropriating the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament*; *and for paying to John Harriſon a further reward, for his invention of a time-keeper for aſcertaining the longitude at ſea, and his diſcovery of the principles upon which the ſame was conſtructed.* [xxvi. 114. xxvii. 457. xxix. 239.]

An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1773.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a ſum of money, to be raiſed by exchequer-bills, and

and to be advanced and applied in the manner, and upon the terms, therein mentioned, for the relief of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

An act for laying an additional duty on paper, printed, painted, or ſtained, in foreign parts, imported into this kingdom.

An act to continue [till Nov. 1. 1780.] *and amend an act 6° Geo. III. "for opening and eſtabliſhing certain ports in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica," &c.* [xxviii. 327.]; *and for allowing timber and wood to be exported from the ſaid iſland of Dominica, into any other of the Britiſh iſlands, colonies, or plantations, in America, for a limited time.* [till Nov. 1. 1776, under the regulations, and ſubject to the penalties, in the navigation-act, 12° Car. II.]

An act for the better aſcertaining the tonnage and burthen of ſhips and veſſels importing and exporting goods into and from this kingdom, or hovering upon the coaſts thereof; for amending ſo much of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for lowering the duty payable upon the importation of oak-bark, as relates to the ſuing for penalties and forfeitures thereby inflicted, in the court of exchequer in Scotland; for appropriating the duty on oak-bark, granted by the ſaid act; and for obviating doubts which have ariſen with reſpect to the allowing the drawback upon certain callicoes, and the bounty upon Britiſh-made cordage, exported to the iſlands of Madeira, the Canary iſlands, and the Azores or Weſter iſlands.

An act to continue [till March 25. 1793] *an act 31° Geo. II. "for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Liſbon in the kingdom of Portugal;" and for charging a higher duty upon culm exported thither in foreign ſhipping.* [i. e. 1 s. 6 d. per chalder, Newcaſtle meaſure, inſtead of 1 s. which is the duty on culm exported in Britiſh ſhipping.]

An act for explaining two acts 11° Geo. I. & 30° Geo. II. in relation to the ſtamp-duties upon news-papers.

An act for the better preventing the counterfeiting, clipping, and other diminiſhing, the gold coin of this kingdom. [364.]

An act for further continuing an act 4° Geo. III. for importing ſalt from Europe, into the province of Quebeck in America, for a limited time.

An act to permit the free importation of codfiſh, ling, and hake, caught and cured in Chaleur bay, or any other part of the gulf of St Laurence, or on the coaſt of Labrador.

An act to impower the magiſtrates therein mentioned, to ſettle and regulate the wages of perſons employed in the ſilk-manufacture within their reſpective juriſdictions.

An act to indemnify juſtices of the peace, deputy-lieutenants, and officers of the militia, or others, who have omitted to regiſter or deliver in their qualifications within the time limited by law; and for giving further time for thoſe purpoſes.

An act for the more effectual preventing the forging of the bank-notes, and bills, of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; and for the preventing the obtaining a falſe credit, by the imitation of notes or bills of the ſaid Governor and Company.

An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the ſtatutes now in being, for the amendment and preſervation of the public highways within that part of G. Britain called England; *and for other purpoſes.*

An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the general laws now in being, for regulating the turnpike-roads in that part of G. Britain called England; *and for other purpoſes.*

An act for the better cultivation, improvement, and regulation, of the common arable fields, waſtes, and commons of paſture, in this kingdom.

An act for the better regulation of lying-in hoſpitals, and other places appropriated for the charitable reception of pregnant women; and alſo to provide for the ſettlement of baſtard children born in ſuch hoſpitals and places.

An act to repeal an act 10° Geo. III. "for the better preſervation of the game within that part of G. Britain called England;" *and for making other proviſions in lieu thereof.*

An act for building a bridge acroſs the river of Thames, from Richmond, in the county of Surry, to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Middleſex; and to enable his Majeſty to grant the inheritance of the Ferry at Richmond to certain perſons therein mentioned.

An act for enabling John, Robert, James, and William Adam, to diſpoſe of ſeveral houſes and buildings, in the pariſhes of St Martin in the Fields and St Mary le Bone, in the county of Middleſex, and other their effects, by way of chance, in ſuch manner as may be moſt for the benefit of themſelves and creditors.

And to one private bill, for dividing and incloſing certain open fields in Yorkſhire.

After which his Majeſty made the following ſpeech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot cloſe this ſeſſion without aſſuring you, that I have obſerved, with much ſatisfaction, the zeal, aſſiduity, and perſeverance, with which you have applied yourſelves to the very important buſineſs which, at the meeting of parliament, I recommended to your particular attention; and I hope, and truſt, that the laws which have been the reſult of your deliberations, will be found to anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes for which they were intended.

The continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte, with both of whom I am cloſely connected in friendſhip, although under no engagement to either, gives me great concern. But, from the pacific diſpoſitions of other powers, I have reaſon to hope, that thoſe troubles will extend no further. I ſhall perſevere in my earneſt endeavours to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe; at the ſame time it ſhall be the conſtant object of my care, to be ſufficiently prepared againſt any event which may affect the honour, ſafety, or intereſt, of my kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my hearty thanks, for the ſupplies which you have granted me with ſo much chearfulneſs: and I ſee with pleaſure, that, notwithſtanding the ample proviſion which you have made for every branch of the public ſervice, and the effectual relief and ſupport which you have afforded to the Eaſt-India company, you have been able to make ſome progreſs in reducing the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The experience I have had your of attention to the public good, and of your attachment to me, convinces me, that you will, in your ſeveral ſtations, uſe your utmoſt endeavours to aſſiſt me, in promoting the happineſs of my people. I have no other object but their welfare; and no other view, but to employ the powers with which I am intruſted, in maintaining the credit, reputation, and proſperity, of my kingdoms.

Then the parliament was prorogued.

As it is uſual for the Speaker, on preſenting money-bills, to make a ſpeech, Sir Fletcher, on this occaſion, acquainted his Majeſty, that the two prime objects recommended from the throne (the high price of proviſions, and the affairs of the Eaſt-India company) had been carefully attended to by his faithful Commons; that in relation to the firſt, they had given every poſſible relief in their power, and had appointed two committees for the full inveſtigation of the latter; that one of theſe having more extenſive objects propoſed to them for their conſideration, had proceeded more ſlowly, while the other, having the immediate relief of the company in view, had been enabled, by their ſingular attention and unwearied application, to make ſuch a progreſs as laid a foundation for one of the bills now preſented, from which the moſt ſalutary conſequences were very juſtly to be expected; that any other method could hardly have anſwered thoſe purpoſes ſo effectually; and that if any thing was ſtill wanting to render the ſeveral regulations formed on the report more complete, his faithful Commons would not fail to perſevere in future in that ſteady attention they had hitherto manifeſted in ſo arduous and deſirable a work.

Since the royal viſit at Portſmouth [281.], the King has been at Woolwich. On Tueſday, July 6. his Majeſty, a little before ten o'clock in the morning, entered the warren, and was received by Lord Townſhend, as Maſter-General of the Ordnance. He was ſaluted by a diſcharge of twenty one twelve-pounders. The guard reſted their arms, and the drums and muſic beat the march; the royal ſtandard was diſplayed on the Mortar-battery. His Majeſty paſſed in the front of the old invalids and the guard, to the new-erected foundery, where Mr Van Bruggen ſhewed him the various progreſſions of caſting braſs guns, ſuch as the preparation of the clay, forming the moulds, covering the ſpindles, fixing the trunnions, and the motion of the fire in the furnace, occaſioned by the ſubterraneous galleries that convey an uncommon blaſt of wind from every quarter. His Majeſty then entered the boring-room, for boring guns caſt ſolid, by a horizontal boring-machine, extremely curious and well contrived, (likewiſe the work of Mr Van Bruggen), where a forty-two pounder was bored in his preſence. His Majeſty then went through the gun-walk to the Mortar-battery, and ſaw ſeveral ſhells thrown from mortars of various diameters, both for land and ſea ſervice;

ſervice; ſome ricochet-granadoes were likewiſe thrown from howitzers. His Majeſty then viewed a very curious light piece of artillery, made ſo as that both piece and carriage may, with the greateſt eaſe, be tranſported on horſeback, or, on emergencies, on mens ſhoulders: its uſe and effects were tried by ſeveral charges of grape-ſhot, to the great ſatisfaction of his Majeſty and all preſent. This ingenious piece is the contrivance of General Pattiſon, who explained it to his Majeſty. From thence his Majeſty went to the Royal Military Academy, where he ſaw a very curious model of a fortification, together with the lines of approach, parallels, and ſaps, explained in a very military-like manner by the inſpector of the academy, Capt. Smith, who is ſaid to have been twelve years in the Pruſſian ſervice. His Majeſty then viewed the drawings and other exerciſes of the Upper Academy, explained by Dr Pollock, Profeſſor of Artillery and Fortification; after which he retired into the grand room of the Academy, and was regaled by a breakfaſt and repaſt. Laſtly, his Majeſty reviewed the royal regiment of artillery, and expreſſed the utmoſt ſatisfaction in all their manœuvres. Col. Broom, in parading in the front of the regiment before his Majeſty, on a very beautiful and well-broke horſe, but very tender-mouthed, checked him, which made the horſe riſe upon his hind legs and fall backwards upon his rider, who was ſo greatly bruiſed that his life was deſpaired of.

On the 21ſt, the Earl of Sandwich, after being abſent ſix weeks, in making a ſurvey of the royal navy in the dock-yards at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, laid before the King the ſtate and condition of each.

On Friday, July 9. the Encœnia began at Oxford, for the reception of Frederick Lord North, Chancellor [xxxiv. 640.], which continued three days, and is ſaid to be the grandeſt ever celebrated in that univerſity. Many honorary degrees were conferred on this occaſion; among thoſe of Doctor in Civil Law is James Beattie, LLD. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the univerſity of Aberdeen. [78.]

Gen. Gage, commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in America, arrived at London from Quebec, July 7. His Excellency attended the levee at St James's on the 9th, and had a conference with the King.

"*London, July* 13. On Friday Gen. Paoli imbarked on board the Three Siſters, Capt. Hailes, lying off Dover, for Peterſburg, having obtained a poſt in the Ruſſian ſervice. [xxxi. 714. xxxiii. 481.].

A trial came on by way of information before Lord Mansfield, in the court of king's-bench, July 9. againſt the publiſher of the Covent-garden Magazine, for exhibiting indecent eſſays and prints, tending to corrupt the morals of the readers. He was found guilty, but his ſentence was deferred till next term.

On the 14th came on in the Lord Mayor's court, London, a long-depending cauſe, between the common ſerjeant of the city, plaintiff, and Samuel Plumbe, Eſq; prime warden, or maſter, of the company of goldſmiths, defendant. This ſuit was inſtituted againſt the defendant on occaſion of his refuſal to obey a precept, iſſued in the year 1770, by the then Lord Mayor, Mr Beckford, to convene the livery of the ſaid company to a common hall. [xxxii. 162, 91.]. The cauſe was opened in a brief manner by Mr Allen, on the part of the plaintiff. Mr Dunning then entered more minutely into the buſineſs; acquainting the jury, that the charge brought againſt the defendant was a wilful diſobedience of that authority, to which, in the preſent caſe, he was bound, both as a liveryman and a freeman, to pay a ſubmiſſion; that the defendant acknowledged the charge, but pleaded in his juſtification, that the company of goldſmiths were poſſeſſed of a prerogative, which in ſome inſtances (particularly the preſent) exempted them from ſubmiſſion to the mandates of the Lord Mayor; that the defendant alſo attempted to juſtify himſelf on the plea, that the Lord Mayor had no authority to call a common hall, ſave for the purpoſe of elections of members of parliament, Lord Mayor, ſheriffs, &c. The city-records were then produced, and many extracts from them were read, tending to prove the authority of the Lord Mayor to convene a common hall for other purpoſes than ſimply thoſe of elections. Theſe extracts being gone through, Mr Serj Burland roſe, and in anſwer to Mr Dunning, entered upon his client's defence. The defendant's counſel having finiſhed their pleadings, Mr Dunning next roſe, and made a final reply to their arguments. The Recorder having ſummed up the evidence, the jury, after a deliberation of about three

quarters of an hour, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. In conſequence of this verdict, on the 24th, the Recorder ſat again at Guildhall, to ſettle the matter with reſpect to diſfranchizing ſome of the members of the above company. Counſel were heard, but the determination of the matter was put off till next December.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer delivered the opinion of that court, June 30. in the cauſe between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland, relating to the ſoccage of the caſtle of Carliſle, in favour of Sir James. [xxxiii. 609.].

On the 6th of July came on to be tried at Weſtminſter, before the Lord Mansfield, by a ſpecial jury, iſſues directed out of chancery, in which Mr Conner, the nephew and adminiſtrator of the late Gen. Stanwix was plaintiff, and Mrs Sowle, the mother of Mrs Stanwix, the General's wife, defendant; to try, 1. Whether Mrs Stanwix ſurvived the General, her huſband? 2. Whether Miſs Stanwix ſurvived the General, her father? when, upon principles laid down by Lord Mansfield, the jury found both the iſſues for the petitioner; by which verdict his right to the perſonal eſtate of the General is eſtabliſhed, againſt the ſeveral claims of Mrs Sowle, the repreſentative of Mrs Stanwix, to a third of the eſtate, and Mr Holmes, the adminiſtrator to Miſs Stanwix, to the whole. A rule was made up in the trial, to put an end to the ſeveral ſuits in chancery; but the court adviſed them to compromiſe the matter, and let all parties come in upon an equal footing, which was agreed to. [xxxiv. 635.]

By a Greenlandman which arrived at London about the 20th of July, letters were received from Capt. Phipps, and the officers on board his ſhip the Racehorſe [265.], which give an account, that they had reached the 68th deg. of latitude on the 16th of June, and were preparing to enter the polar circle, in order to purſue their diſcoveries to N. N. E. The crew were in perfect health, and wholly ſupplied with water by diſtillation according to Irwin's method, who, being on board himſelf, directed the proceſs.

"*Eton, Shropſhire, July* 3. Laſt Wedneſday, Thurſday, and yeſterday, we had ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noiſe like cannon; but they were not attended with any damage."

Scotland.

The commiſſion of the general aſſembly ſat down at Edinburgh on Tueſday, June 1. [277.]. The firſt cauſe taken in was a petition for Mr James Wright miniſter at Logie. — This Rev. Gentleman was ſerved with a libel by the preſbytery of Dumblane, Feb. 2. 1773; in which he was accuſed of ſimony, bribery, and deliberate falſehood, or lying. It is alledged, That he ſent a letter or card to the Counteſs of Elgin, Aug. 12. 1771, offering to purchaſe from her Ladyſhip a preſentation for his brother-in-law Mr Gladſtanes to be miniſter of Dairſy, and obliging himſelf, on her compliance, to pay her 50l. Sterling; that he wrote a ſecond card to her Ladyſhip, of the following tenor, "Mr Wright preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to the Rt Hon. Lady Elgin, and begs of her Ladyſhip to return him his letter wrote, in confidence, of the 12th Auguſt laſt, with the bearer, under a cover, if he cannot have the honour to wait on her Ladyſhip at Broomhall-houſe. *From Thomas Bayne's, New Inns, near Broomhall-houſe, 12th September* 1771;" that, theſe letters or cards notwithſtanding, he had, when queſtioned by his preſbytery, Oct. 8. 1771, upon the *fama clamoſa*, Whether he had, in fact, ſent a letter or card to the Counteſs of Elgin, containing propoſals to the aforementioned effect? deliberately denied the ſame in all its circumſtances, and ſubſcribed this his denial; that in this denial, however, he is contradicted by his holograph card above recited, of Sept. 12. in which he acknowledges his having wrote a former one, in confidence, of Aug. 12.; and among the means of proof to be brought, were the ſaid card of Sept. 12. and a letter from the Counteſs of Elgin, dated March 4. 1772, in anſwer to one wrote to her Ladyſhip by order of the preſbytery: for which crimes the libel concludes that he ought to be depoſed. Mr Wright, March 2. 1773, denied the relevancy of the libel to infer its concluſions. But the preſbytery, April 6. found it relevant. Mr Wright appealed to the ſynod of Perth and Stirling; and the ſynod, April 21. referred the whole cauſe to the aſſembly. In the Caſe for Mr Wright

Wright it is obſerved, that the relevancy is the only point before the aſſembly; and that three crimes are charged, viz. ſimony, bribery, and falſehood. It is pleaded, as to the firſt, That the major propoſition of the libel ſets forth, "That ſimoniacal practices, or the buying or ſelling of any ſpiritual thing, or what is annexed thereto, as alſo bribery, and falſehood, or lying, are crimes," &c.; that according to this definition, the purchaſe muſt be made for one's ſelf, and not for another, and muſt be completed, the preſentation obtained, and the price paid; that ſo is the law of England, and there is no Scots ſtatute upon the ſubject; that the act of aſſembly 1759 [xxi. 267.], applies wholly to miniſters or probationers who ſhall by themſelves or friends purchaſe to *themſelves* the preſentation to a pariſh, not a word of purchaſing for another; and that as the libel defines ſimony to be *the buying or ſelling*, &c. and the appellant is only charged with having offered or attempted to buy, the libel on this account alſo is irrelevant. As to the ſecond, bribery, it is wholly founded on and included in the firſt, though the preſbytery have endeavoured to give it the appearance of a ſeparate crime. As to the third, falſehood, it is pleaded, That the appellant's anſwers were not taken down as he pronounced them; for being aſked, "Did he, or not, join with ſome heritors of the pariſh of Dairſy, in writing to and ſoliciting the Counteſs of Elgin, and Mr Erſkine of Cardroſs, for a preacher to be miniſter of that pariſh?" and alſo, "If, or not, ſome time after writing the ſaid letter, he did ſtop at a change-houſe near the entry to Broomhall, Lady Elgin's houſe, and ſend a letter, or card, preſenting his compliments to her Ladyſhip, and if it was convenient he would wait on her, to ſolicit her intereſt for Mr Gladſtanes, preacher of the goſpel in North Leith, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Dairſy, giving him this character, *a pious Chriſtian, a pleaſant companion, and my moſt loving brother-in-law?*" he gave the following anſwer, "That Lady Elgin had no letter or card under his hand to that import;" that this anſwer was taken down by a ſimple negative, and thence it is now argued, that it is relevant to prove that ſuch a letter *was* wrote, and that the appellant is guilty of falſehood in denying it, whereas he only denied ſuch letter's being *then* in Lady Elgin's poſſeſſion; and that even ſuppoſing he had anſwered by a ſimple negative, his meaning muſt be underſtood to have been the ſame with that of a pannel, who anſwers *Not guilty* when aſked, whether he acknowledges himſelf guilty or not, namely, that he is willing to go to proof upon the libel. — Appearance was made in the commiſſion for Mr Wright, and for the preſbytery of Dumblane; and the cauſe was taken upon a reference from the ſynod. Parties having been heard, the commiſſion unanimouſly agreed to diſmiſs the libel as informal; and appointed the preſbytery to give Mr Wright a libel *de novo*. —— L. W. in the Caledonian Mercury of June 16. ſays, that it was for the right of patronage of the church of Dairſy that Mr Wright, in his letter of Aug. 12. made offer of 50l. to Lady Elgin, which, he obſerves, is an object of property, and may be bought and ſold without blame. Should this be made the ground-work of the new libel ordered to be ſerved on Mr Wright, the queſtion would reſemble that of Mr Brymer in 1772 [xxxiv. 271.]; but would be narrower, Mr Brymer having purchaſed the patronage five years before the vacancy happened, and his preſentee not having been then licenſed; whereas Mr Wright's offer was after the vacancy happened, and with a view to ſerve one who was a preacher. But, on the other hand, Mr Brymer's purchaſe was completed, Mr Wright's offer was not accepted.

In the afternoon of the ſame day, the commiſſion took under conſideration a petition for the whole elders and 176 heads of families in the pariſh of Fettercairn. Appearance was made for the appellants, for the reſpondents, for the preſbytery, and for the ſynod. Parties having been heard, the commiſſion, having reaſoned upon the affair, did, without a vote, affirm the ſentences of the preſbytery of Fordun and ſynod of Angus and Mearns; and appointed the preſbytery to take the proper ſteps for the tranſlation of Mr Robert Foot from Eſkdalemuir to Fettercairn; and upon a ſentence tranſlating him, to proceed to his ſettlement with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the church. — Mr James Boſwell, counſel for the appellants, proteſted for liberty to complain of this judgement to the next aſſembly, for redreſs. —— Mr Walter Gibſon proteſted, that he could not aſſent to the ſentence.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

July At Dublin, Luke Gardiner, Efq; to Miſs Montgomery, daughter of William Montgomery, Efq; and ſiſter of Lady Townſend [277.]

6. The Hon John Leveſon Gower ſon of the late Earl Gower, to Miſs Boſcawen, daughter of the late Adm. Boſcawen

17. At Caſtlieſteads, near Dalkeith, James Lockhart, Efq; of Caſtlehill, to Miſs Mary Nifbet, youngeſt daughter of Walter Nifbet, Efq; late of the iſland of Nevis

22. At Edinburgh, James Colquhoun of Luſs, Efq; advocate, to Miſs Mary Falconar, daughter of James Falconar of Monktown, Efq;

23. At Eagleſcairne, the Hon Alexander Stuart, to Miſs Lindeſay, eldeſt daughter of Patrick Lindeſay, Efq; of Eagleſcarnie.

23. At St James's church, London, Sir Baſil Keith, Governor of Jamaica, to Miſs Warren, of the county of Pembroke, South Wales.

BIRTHS.

July 3. At Aberdonna, in Clackmannanſhire, Margaret Annand, ſpouſe of James Gray ſervant of Mr Auld at that place, of two boys and a girl, who were baptized on the ſame evening and all likely to do well.

5. At Parma, the Infanta Archduchefs, of a prince.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Murray of Polmaiſe, of a ſon and heir. [xxxiv. 516.]

8. At Edinburgh, the Counteſs of Dumfries, of a daughter.

12. At Hopetoun-houſe, the Counteſs of Hopetoun, of a daughter.

15. At London, the Counteſs of Pembroke, of a daughter.

16. At London, the lady of Lord Barrymore, of a ſon.

20. At the Earl of Lauderdale's ſeat, at Hatton, Lady Mary Hogg, of a daughter.

20. At his Lordſhip's ſeat of Hirſell, the Counteſs of Home, of a daughter.

23. At Briſbane, the lady of Thomas Briſbane, Efq; of a ſon

31. At the Counteſs of Crawfurd's houſe at Bourtreehill, the lady of Capt. Montgomery younger of Coleſfield, of a ſon

At Deptford, the wife of Mr Slade ſhipwright, of a daughter. —— This Mrs Slade, is not improperly ſtyled, *The Female Shipwright*. For at the cloſe of the laſt war, about the year 1759, on account of a love-affair, when fifteen or ſixteen years old, ſhe left her parents, whoſe names were *Lacy*, dreſſed herſelf in man's apparel, and went down to Chatham, where the carpenter of the Sandwich man of war took her for his ſervant, with whom ſhe aſſumed the name of *William Chandler*. After living ſome time in this capacity, ſhe bound herſelf apprentice to a ſhipwright, ſerved the whole term, and worked at the buſineſs two years afterwards; and during this long period no ſuſpicion was had, or diſcovery of her ſex made, notwithſtanding the many ſurpriſing incidents, illneſſes, and hairbreadth-eſcapes that attended her. The perſon who is now her huſband, worked with her a conſiderable time in the yard, and obſerved that ſhe always regularly went through, though ſometimes with great difficulty and fatigue, her ſtated day's labour, with the reſt of the men. Her obliging carriage in each of the before-named ſtations, engaged the eſteem of every one, particularly of her fellow-workman; who married her ſoon after it could be no longer concealed that ſhe was a woman, from a wound ſhe received in her thigh. The board of admiralty, on hearing her extraordinary ſtory, were pleaſed to allow her a penſion of 20 l. a-year. [xxi. 328.]

DEATHS.

April 29 At Fort Johnſon, in North Carolina, General Waddell

June 19 At Edzell, in Angus, in the 67th year of his age, Mr George Blair, miniſter of that pariſh

July 1. At Edinburgh, in the 8th year of his age, John Rae, ſecond ſon of David Rae, Efq; advocate [xxxiv. 565.]

3. At Cupar in Fife, Miſs Charlotte Fotheringham, daughter of Robert Fotheringham, Efq; of Baſſendean

5 At her brother's houſe, in the ſhire of Air, Miſs Patricia Macdowall, daughter of the deceaſed Patrick Macdowall of Chrichan.

6. At his ſeat at Warwick-caſtle, Francis Greville, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick His Lordſhip was born in 1719; in 1742 he married Eliſabeth, eldeſt daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton; by whom he had iſſue, George Lord Greville, a Lord of Trade, and member for Warwick, who ſucceeds him; Charles-Francis, Louiſa-Auguſta, Frances-Eliſabeth, wife of Sir Charles Harper, Bt, Charlotte-Mary, who was married to John Lord Gairlies, but died in 1763, Robert-Fulke, and another daughter

7. Mrs Eliſabeth Lyon, ſpouſe of Mr Daniel Macqueen, miniſter at Preſtonkirk.

8 At Cardroſs, Andrew Edmonſtoun of Warwickhill, Efq; merchant in Glaſgow.

8 At London, James Cranſton, Lord Cranſton. His Lordſhip married Sophia, daughter of —— Brown, Efq; an Engliſh lady; by whom he had iſſue, four ſons; William, Brown, James, and Charles

9 At Skipneſs, John Campbell, Efq; of Skipneſs.

9 At Roſſie, near Montroſe, Archibald Scot of Roſſie, Efq;

9. Alexander Hume of Law, Efq;

9. At Cardigan, aged 92, Philip ap Morrice,

rice, Esq; who by his will has ordered thirty one calves heads to be given annually to the poor of Cardigan on St Matthew's day, being his birthday.

At the Hague, one John Grunter, aged 116 years. He had served the republic many years as a common soldier, and enjoyed a pension from them. The evening before his death he smoked three pipes of tobacco.

At Groningen, one Peter Maviere, a fisherman, in the 109th year of his age. His father lived to the age of 107, and his grandfather to that of 116.

9 At Dumbarton, Mr John Freebairn, minister of that parish, to which charge he was ordained in 1757: A gentleman possessed of happy talents for public speaking, which he always applied to support the liberties of the people against the rigorous exercise of the right of patronage [xxxiv. 229, 32]

12. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Kennedy, minister at Paisley.

13. At his seat at Twickenham, in Middlesex, in the 91st year of his age, James O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley, an Irish Peer, Field Marshal, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the second regiment of foot guards, Governor of Portsmouth, P. C —— Some time before his death, he begged, that he might be laid in the burying ground of the royal hospital at Chelsea, with the old soldiers of that foundation; saying, "As I lived with them in the field, I wish after death that my remains may be deposited with theirs"

17. At Auldany, Lieut. John M'Kay, second son of the late Robert M'Kay of Islandhanda, Esq;

18. At his house at Leslie, John Leslie, Earl of Rothes.

18. At Gorthy, Lady Murray, widow of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, Bt.

18. At Aytoun, in Fifeshire, Mrs Murray of Aytoun.

20. At Torwoodlee, Mrs Janet Pringle, daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee, Esq; deceased.

21. At Trevecka, in Breconshire, Howel Harris, Esq; the first person who went about Wales as an itinerant preacher.

21. Mrs Katharine Stewart, daughter of Sir Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry, Bt, one of the Lords of Session, and relict of Alexander Murray of Cringlety, Esq;

22. Near Glasgow, Hugh Sprowle Crawfurd, Esq; of Cowdonhill.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Belches, eldest daughter of the deceased John Belches, Esq; of Tofts

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Alves, wife of Mr Alexander Gray clerk to the signet.

23. At his country-house at Putney-Park, of the gout in his stomach, aged 70, John Tracy Atkins, Cursitor Baron of Exchequer.

At her son's house in Devonshire, Lady Bridget Bastard, sister of Earl Poulet.

27 Mr James Hepburn, merchant in Glasgow.

28. At Edinburgh, Miss Anne Wemyss, daughter of the late William Wemyss of Cuttlehill, Esq;

30. At Olivebank, near Fisher-row, Major Thomas Hamilton, late of the 8th regiment of dragoons.

31. At Hampstead, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs Catharine Hall, relict of Mr Anthony Hall, of Crutched Friars. Having lost her only child in the early part of life, and dying without any near relations, she has directed her fortune to be equally divided between the Asylum, the Lock Hospital, and the Magdalene, to the last of which charities she was a considerable benefactress in her lifetime. She was esteemed the best worker on the Tambour in Europe, and is said to be the only person who ever beat the celebrated Jonas at Cards. The following whimsical epitaph, which alludes to her two favourite amusements, is by her direction, to be inscribed on her tombstone.

Ere my *work*'s done, my *thread* is cut,
My hands are cold, my eyesight fails;
Stretch'd in my *frame*, I'm compass'd now
With worms *instead of lovely snails* *.
The *game* of life is finish'd too;
Another now has ta'en my chair;
Griev'd there's no *shuffling* after death,
I'm gone, alas! the Lord knows where.
Reader, attend; if you in *works* excell,
In bliss eternal you'll hereafter dwell;
And if you *play your cards* with caution here,
Secure to win *the trump* you need not fear.
O care Deus mi miserere mei!

* *The silk-twist used in Tambour-work, called in the French* chenilles.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

July 6. to grant his royal licence to James Birnie, of Broomhill, Esq; in the county of Lanerk, and his issue, to use the name and bear the arms of *Hamilton*, the same being first duly exemplified according to the law of arms, and recorded in the herald's office.

13. to appoint Sir Hugh Palliser, Bt, Sir John Williams, Kt, George Marsh, Timothy Brett, James Gambier, and William Bateman, Esqs, Sir Richard Temple, Bt, Frederick Rogers, Esq; Sir Richard Hughes, Bt, and Charles Proby, Esq; to be Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.

27 to appoint Henry Talbot, Esq; Sir John Gresham, Bt, Oliver Tilson, Milward Rowe, and John Hillersdon, Esqs, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the receipt and management of the duties upon Salt.

to

to grant the office of Surveyor-General of the Cuſtoms in the Port of London, unto Thomas Baron Pelham, of Stanmer in the county of Suſſex.

War-office, June 25. 1773. *continued.* [336.]

1ſt bat. of the royal American reg. of foot: Lieut. John Polſon (of the 2d battalion) to be Captain, vice John Carden; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Marcus Pictet to be Lieutenant, vice John Polſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Hans Carden, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Marcus Pictet; by purchaſe.

66th reg. of foot: Quartermaſter William Duncan to be Adjutant, vice Eyre Mingay, who reſigns.

Ditto: Lieut. John Fryer to be Quartermaſter, vice William Duncan.

68th reg. of foot: Enſ. Ronald M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Dunbar; by purchaſe.

Lt-Col. Thomas Clarke, of the Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards, to be Aid de-Camp to his Majeſty, in the room of Col. Robinſon, preferred.

Lieut. Joſeph Collins, of the 67th reg. of foot, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate and Commiſſary of the Muſters in the iſland of Minorca, vice Henry Schomberg, who retires on halfpay.

Serj. John Stuart, of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, to be Enſign to Capt. Thomas Norbey's Independent Company of Invalids, vice Thomas Forſar, deceaſed.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for July 1773.

Within the city	Males 23	55	73. Decr. 6.	
	Fem. 32			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 10	18		
	Fem. 8			

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°
Under		2	30	Aged	5
Between	2	& 5	6	Aſthma	1
	5	& 10	10	Bowelhive	3
	10	& 20	3	Chincough	4
	20	& 30	2	Childbed	1
	30	& 40	4	Conſumption	20
	40	& 50	2	Fever	16
	50	& 60	4	Flux	1
	60	& 70	7	Meaſles	4
	70	& 80	3	Small pox	7
	80	& 90	2	Stillborn	3
	90	& 100	0	Suddenly	2
				Teething	5
				Timpany	1

Edinburgh, Aug. 20. 1773. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. 2f. Bear-meal, 8d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 13. 1773.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 9 d.	22 s. 6 d.	20 s. 0 d.
Bear,	24 s. 6 d.	23 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.
Oats,	17 s. 0 d.	15 s. 9 d.	14 s. 2 d.
Peaſe,	17 s. 6 d.	16 s. 8 d.	15 s. 2 d.

A Table, ſhewing the value of GOLD, from one grain to one pennyweight, and from one pennyweight to one ounce; alſo from one grain to one drop*, and from one drop to one ounce; at the rate of L. 3 : 17 : 10½ per ounce; the fraction brought no lower than a halfpenny, being the rule obſerved in the Bank of England.

[*When the diviſion of the ounce by pennyweights and drops coincides, the coincidence is noted by correſponding reference-marks.*]

gr.		s.	d.	q.
1	—	0	1	2
2	—	0	3	2
3	—	0	5	2
4	—	0	7	2
5	—	0	9	2
6	—	0	11	2
7	—	1	1	2
8	—	1	3	2
9	—	1	5	2
10	—	1	7	
11	—	1	9	
12	—	1	11	
13	—	2	1	
14	—	2	3	
15	—	2	5	
16	—	2	7	
17	—	2	9	
18	—	2	11	
19	—	3	0	2
20	—	3	2	2
21	—	3	4	2
22	—	3	6	2
23	—	3	8	2
* 24	—	3	10	2
25	—	4	0	2
26	—	4	2	2
27	—	4	4	2
28	—	4	6	2
29	—	4	8	

dr.		s.	d.	q.
1	—	4	10	
2	—	9	8	2
3	—	14	7	
† 4	—	19	5	2
5	—	24	4	
6	—	29	2	
7	—	34	0	2
‡ 8	—	38	11	
9	—	43	9	2
10	—	48	8	
11	—	53	6	
‖ 12	—	58	4	2
13	—	63	3	
14	—	68	1	2
15	—	73	0	
16	—	77	10	2

dw.		s.	d.	q.
* 1	—	3	10	2
2	—	7	9	
3	—	11	8	
4	—	15	6	2
† 5	—	19	5	2
6	—	23	4	
7	—	27	3	
8	—	31	1	2
9	—	35	0	2
‡ 10	—	38	11	
11	—	42	9	2
12	—	46	8	2
13	—	50	7	
14	—	54	6	
‖ 15	—	58	4	2
16	—	62	3	2
17	—	66	2	
18	—	70	1	
19	—	73	11	2
20	—	77	10	2

* *The* drop *in Scotland is the ſame with the* dram *in England.*